THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,398—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th July	EGYPT	8000	....	....
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10700
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	3000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000	....	....
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11600
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
28th "	MANTUA b	110.0	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipat PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	....
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11600
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	3000	....	....
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10800	....	....
9th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	....	....
30th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
6th April.	MARMORA	10500	....	....
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	....	....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
11th "	ARABIA	3000	....	....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	13000
	EGYPT	8000	....	....

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 435 or Rs. 891	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 548 or Rs. 627	Rs 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Aug. 1911
D. Baldnino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 600 Single and Rs. 900 Return

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Bolsito	16th Sept. 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 170.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. TIMOSCI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	3rd Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri.	4th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2,513 tons, sailing about Wednesday, 9th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pandua," 3305 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Vadala," 3334 tons, to sail on or about 29th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

28th July, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	6,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	..	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	X	18th Jan. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Nera	5,538	Casanova	11th Aug. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	X	8th Sept. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Sailing Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Aug. 1911.
Elysia	6363	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	26th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box Nr. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
b Praesident	3,310	Bremer	16th August,
a Somali	2,655	Kasch	19th "
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	6th September,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

14, Medow Street, Bombay 24th July, 1911.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest when does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'

NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR.

GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
"	"	" cooked on cut ... " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON		... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE		... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR		... " 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins		each ... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		... Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
IN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

GLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

ALWAYS SUPERIOR

PEARSE & CO'S. SHIP AND DOG BISCUIT

Made by Steam Machinery. Supplied in any quantity at Short Notice

FRENCH COFFEE, PURE COFFEE,

Awarded 3 Gold Medals.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1037.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st of August, 1911, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System, will be ALTERED. For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th July, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRING, WINDING AND REGULATING CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, 16th August, 1911, for repairing, winding and regulating clocks, watches and time recorders at offices and stations on this Railway, including the Indian Midland Section and Branch Lines during a period of 5 years commencing from 1st November, 1911.

2. Tender forms may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Re. 1 a copy and no refund will be made on account of unused forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for repairing, winding and regulating clocks and watches," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's office,
Parel, 26th July, 1911.

NOTICE.

Estate of H. BICKNELL, late of Falmouth, in England, an attorney of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed H. BICKNELL, deceased, who died at Falmouth, in England, on or about the 20th day of April, 1911, and Probate of whose estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 25th day of July, 1911, to Mr. MERWANJI KAIKHUSHRO of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executor at the office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, his Attorneys within one calendar month, from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executor will hand over the assets to the person entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. Dated this 27th day of July, 1911.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Attorneys for the Executor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ASABAI BINTE SYED ALVI BIN SYED ABDOOLLA, widow of DINE MAHOMED, Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI MARIAMBAI, wife of HASSANALLI ROSHUNALLI and daughter of the said ASHABAI BINTE SYED ALVI BIN SYED ABDOOLLA, deceased, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khandia Street, near Chore Bazar, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the Second year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 26th day of July, 1911.
Mr. SURAJMAL B. MEHTA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SIR ADAMJEE PEERBHOY and SONS, have contracted TO SELL to our clients the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at First Marine Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 515, New No. 2620, Old survey No. 4, and New Survey No 8455, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 3682-3684, Street Nos. 7-17 and 1 to 6 and 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Public Road and beyond the same the property formerly belonging to Jeewanji Moojee, on or towards the south by a Mahomedan Graveyard, on or towards the East by a Masjid, and on or towards the West by the said First Marine Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1911.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER
Purchasers' Solicitors.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

CORRIDOR AND RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS TO DELHI FROM 1ST NOVEMBER.

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Bombay, 22nd July, 1911.

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LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

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MANAGEMENT:—D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

Mr. HENRY DALLAS will present

THE FOLLIES
FROM
THE APOLLO THEATRE, LONDON,
by arrangement with
H. G. PELISSIER

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FRIDAY, July, 28th, 9-45 P.M.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
NEW SONGS!
NEW STORIES!!
NEW GLEES!!!
Concluding with Pelissier's Burlesque of
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TARDEO
3RD AUGUST 3RD
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UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF.
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Mr. MELVILLE vs. Mr. BAKER.
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For a Purse of Rs. 500.
Special 10 Round.
Contest: between two other well known middle weight Boxers.
Other well known ringmen will appear, viz:—MAJOR POOLE GILDER, GARRIOCK and HASTINGS.

Rs. 1,000 in purses.
Will be presented by
MR. BALLIWALLA
WRESTLING! WRESTLING!!
By two well known exponents of the Art.
Plan and Prices of Reserved Seats at McALPIN & CO., Fort.

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To commence at 9-30 P.M., (S. T.) Sharp.

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LAST NIGHT OF
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LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
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Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai.	Washington.
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H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

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Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya.	Kampala,
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RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 16,850,000
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Bombay	Newchwang
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Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
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CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,250,000
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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE on MONDAY, 31st July, at 2-30 P.M.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, top floor above S. Ditmar's Show Room, valuable and neat mahogany and French-polished drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, such as tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, Cabinet, nearly new ebonized cottage piano, American writing desk single and double mirror door almyrahs, writing table, easy, low and Carson chairs, iron bedstead, cupboards, dining table and chairs, dumb-waiter hat-stand, dressing and wash-hand tables, pictures, oil paintings, table ornaments, glass crockery and plated ware, etc., the property of Miss Evans and others.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 28th July, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate on the northern side of Bhuleshwar Road "Known as Cullandas Oart," out of Fort, Bombay.

By order of L. N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, passed in the above Suit and dated the 16th day of November 1910 Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, of pension and tax tenure, with the several messuages, buildings, chawls and stables standing thereon, and known as Cullandas' Oart, situate on the North side of Bhuleshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,206 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the temple of Jivan Laiji Maharaj, on the South by the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Road, on the East partly by the property of Tribhowandas Vanidas, partly by the Ambaram Khatri's Wady and partly by Roopji Lalloobhai Mody's Wady and on the West by the Temple of Dhan Shyam Laiji Chiman Laiji and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5104 to 5106; 5107; 5108 to 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114 and 5115-16 and Street Nos. 191-93-95-97 99 and 201, 203 (2) 3, 4 to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 205 207, 209 and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

The gross monthly rental of the property when fully Let is about Rs. 2,700.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

Attention of capitalists and investors in properties is drawn to this sale, as very rarely a property in such known locality and yielding a large regular income is offered for public competition.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

One Adler Motor Car, with 40-50 h. p. 4 cylinders, Landau body with double ignition, brass mounting tyres 895-135 m/m front and back, water cooled foot brake, escape flap, electric inside illumination, two kerosine front carriage lamps, two searchlights with plain convex lens with developer, two electric cape lamps, one tail lamp, regular tools and accessories with one special speedometer.

1 12 h. p. car, by the same maker.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th July, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES and UNCLAIMED BOOKED and UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 66 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th July, 1911.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD
COVENTRY FLYERS
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323 LIVERPOOL.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co
OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office,
7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.
WE HOLD
Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.
STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab quiet, in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at top floor, Roosevelt House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Green Mansion, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side-board and dumb-waiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, fancy ornaments, rich engravings, oil-paintings, one rosewood iron frame cottage piano by Rose & Co., folding screen, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, ornaments, card table, reclining sofas, Carson chairs, carved furniture, large screen, marble clock, dressing and wash-hand tables, jail made cane chairs, beaded door chicks, one lot of books, filter, carpets, rugs, ice box, meat safes, copper and alluminium utensils, plants, etc., etc., the property of J. Bennett Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.,) Messrs

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 26.] [BOMBAY, July 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 1-4	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	94 1-4		1-4
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	24 7-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 1-3		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-25		01 1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47	01	
do. do. New York ...	4-86 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ...	2 1-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £125,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000,

Rs. 24,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 7,40,000 " to Bombay
" 1,20,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 33,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 3 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 3 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·05.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales, Rs. 50,60,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 10,30 0 at 1s. 4 1-16 1.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Irregular.	Unsettled.
Futures	...	Irregular.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Steady with little doing.	
Total Sales	...	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		250
Imports	...	7,000
Mid-Americans	...	6·27—27
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9 13-15—14

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·65	6·49	6·19	6·11	6·07
—15	—14	—16	—17	—17
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	
6·06	6·6	6·07	6·08	
—17	—.7	—18	—18	

New York Official noon call October 11·45 Jan. 11·41. New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·37 Jan. 11·39.

NEW YORK—		Sales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	1,000
Receipts at " Last year	...	2,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	Nil
Exports to Continent	...	Nil
Spot Cotton—		13·60 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 1·32—06		Declined on unfavorable cables and advanced on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·53—08		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 13 1-4—3-4
Futures month of Oct.	... 11·47+09
Futures month of Dec.	... 11·46+03
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Dull.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	...	...	... d 5 7-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	...	...	... d 5 9-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	...	...	... d 5 11-16
Good Bhownagger	...	...	... d 6 5-16
Good Oomras M. G.	...	...	... d 6 1-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	...	...	... d 6 3-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	...	...	... d 6 5-16
Good M. G. Oomras	...	...	... d 5 15-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	...	... d 6 3-16
Good Broach	...	...	... d 6 9-16
F. G. Broach	...	...	... d 6 21-32
Fine Broach	...	...	... d 6 13-16

Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ... 8-7
" " 44 in. 38—38 1-2 yds 9lbs... 8 10 1-2
White " 40-41 in. 40 yards 13 sqr ... 10-6
" nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21... 6-9

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 33 3-4+1-8
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 33 1-2+1-8
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... .
Do. Months—
Buyers &c.—No Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 34 1-2+1-2
Do. Month—Aug.
Buyers &c.—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship 46 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 48 3-8+3-8
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept
Do. Name of Ports.—Havre. Done and Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 71—1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata. ...64 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 5-16 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4-8—Value. Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 67 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	... d 6 unchgd
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£56 3-16+1-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal....Nominal.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...15-3—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Not much doing. Irregular but closed firm.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...
Tone—Entirely neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...13 1 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.
Tone—Good business at regular rates.

EAR & Similar Crystal C & F India ...16-9—Sellers.
Months of Shipment's ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Firm. Little or no business doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12-9—Value.
Months of Shipments ...August.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—General Tone—Firm, but little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [27TH July, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Parcel Silver	9	London	Comptoir National.
40 Boxes Sovs...	30,00,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
3 Boxes Bullions	1,53,600	London	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	28	32,462
B B and C I Railway ...	39	45,822

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 36 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened weak at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier owing to the fall in Silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Oct.
Do. do Francs	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...181 1-4
Shanghai "	...174
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market has again fluctuated opening at 95 15-16 for Cash declining to 95 13-16 and closing as under. A fair business has been done.

We Quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	95 15	0
1st Settlement	... "	95 14	0
2nd Settlement	... "	95 11	0

BULLION :—

The London market for Silver closed 1-8 down in both ready and forward, and New York was 1-4 lower and 52 1-8. The market opened easier at 61 3-16 for ready bars and has declined further during the day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	...	Rs	24 1 0
Australian	"	...	...	" 24 0 6
Sovereigns	"	...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty		...	...	" 61 0 0
" 1st Settlement		...	...	" 60 13 0
" 2nd	"	...	...	" 60 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Home market closed a shade steadier. We have little change to report here, as business is at a standstill. Buyers and sellers continue apart. Weather conditions remain unfavourable and crop prospects are discouraging. We quote as under but rates are quite nominal.

Ready cotton is easier and rates are declining owing to the poor demand which exists.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	... ...	Rs. 312	Mar.-h,
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	315	Jan,
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... "	312	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	"	310	"
Fine M G Khandesh	... "	283	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	... "	278	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	238	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... "	233	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	232	Jan,
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... "	262	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	...	... 6,000 bales
Total Imports	...	... 9,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·69	6 52	6·22	6 14
+01	+03	+03	+03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-April.
6 09	6·9	6·09	6·10	6·11
+02	+03	+03	+03	+11

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 12 6	0 B. T.
September	...	" 13 3	0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Yellow Gujerat ready	... "	8 1	0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready	... "	7 4	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is firm.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	55 0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	... "	60 0	0
Black Kutni	... "	46 0	0

CASTORSEED :—Tone firm. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7 8	0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	22 0	0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10 1	0 B. T

MOWRASEED :—Tone firm. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	6 12	0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is firm.

We Quote :—

White Pusi ready	... Rs.	4 13	0 R. T.
" " Sept	... Rs.	5 3	6 R. T.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	2,932 bales
Wheat	...	...	12,605 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	5,550 "
Rapeseed	...	...	6,153 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	574 "
Poppyseed	...	...	933 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	2,041 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	8,195 "
Rice ...	...	...	1,326 "
Myrabollams	...	...	610 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	9,338 "
Mowraseed ...	...	...	13,617 "
Gram ...	...	...	1,772 "
Jowar ...	...	...	560 "
Maize ...	...	...	51 "

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

The jute market to-day was quieter with prices considerably lower, while the gunny market has improved since the decision to work short time was arrived at, the prices were up and there is little chance of any decline now. The share market was active, tea and coal shares being in about equal demand. The rates for tea shares showed an advance while coal shares were steady. The money market was steady with little doing.

WHEAT EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 27.

During the week ending 24th July 1,655,111 cwts of wheat was exported from Karachi, bringing, the total exports since 1st January 1911 up to 11,734,621 cwts as against 7,622,617 cwts during the corresponding period of 1910.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Ans. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ARGLES—July 18, at Rosslegh, Mussoorie, U P, the wife of Captain R L Argles, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

SMITH—July 23, at Rose Lane, Bangalore, Richmond Town, John Smith, Civil Apothecary, aged 51 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 13m. Sunsets 7h. 17m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, two shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30. "The Follies" at 9-45 p.m.

Maxim :—"The hardest two things for a man to catch up with are his ambitions and his debts."—New York Press.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., to-morrow.

MAIL SORTER KILLED.—A fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the down Punjab mail. A native mail sorter put his head out of the window of the mail van just before an up Poona passenger train passed and was struck by some projection from the train, possibly an open door. Death was instantaneous.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A delightful concert followed by a laughable farce was given by the members of the Wesleyan Institute on Wednesday night, at the Seamen's Institute. Songs and recitations were rendered by Messrs. Dyer, Cooper, and House, while Mr. Dolden was very good in his impersonations. A laughable farce entitled "Doctor Smith's Private Asylum" was much applauded.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....	Mussoris..... L. L. Hoyle
Clarionet Solo..Concert Arie	...Bergson
Idyll	The Glow Worm .....Lincke
Selection	Dear Little Denmark...Rubens
Valse	Wiener Frauen ..... Lehar
Selection	The Dollar Princess ...Leo Fall
Galop	Von Haus zu Haus.....Faust

DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER:—Mr. John Alexander Hoyels, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira, died at the St. George's Hospital yesterday morning. The deceased had been recently transferred from Ahmedabad to Kaira. While at the latter place he was attacked with enteric and was brought down to Bombay for treatment. The deceased, who was only twenty years of age, joined the service in November, 1906, as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona. He was thence transferred to Nasik and Ahmedabad, and as stated above was recently sent to Kaira in place of Superintendent Ostrehen, who also had an attack of enteric and who went home on medical advice.

INQUEST.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of one Rukhma Santuji, a hawker in fruits, aged about 50. It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday afternoon, the deceased was hawking fruit near the Oomercarry Prison, when two Pathans called him. One of the Pathans who appeared to be drunk took some fruit and ate it. The deceased was walking away when one of the Pathans struck him with a stick on the stomach. He fell and was struck a second time. The Pathans then ran away. The deceased was removed to hospital, where he died yesterday morning, the death being due to hemorrhage of the spleen. The jury returned a verdict that a person or persons unknown had committed an offence which was punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Principal D. N. Chowdhry, M. A., (Hindu College, Delhi) will deliver a public address at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when the members are most cordially invited to attend. Subject: The development of self-knowledge according to the Upanishads. President: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Rao. On Saturday, the 30th instant, the senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Sir Narayen Chandavarkar will conduct the class, and will lecture on "Wordsworth's Prelude." The junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. D. E. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., when he will give a public address.

ROOF OF BOMBAY GYMKHANA PASSAGE COLLAPSES.—Yesterday afternoon, the new roof of the passage connecting the Bombay Gymkhana and Esplanade Road suddenly collapsed. The recollection of the accident, which occurred only a few years ago to the main Gymkhana building, resulting in more or less severe injuries to several persons, considerably heightened the interest consequent on the report. It appears that the roof, which was covered with Mangalore tiles, suddenly collapsed with a loud noise at about a quarter to three in the afternoon. The whole of the roof which was in process of completion gave way, the supports falling outwards on either side of the passage way. About half a dozen men were at work there at the time but were warned by ominous cracking noises and were able to get away without injury.

"THE FOLLIES."

THE Follies had another full house at the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, last night and gave another successful and thoroughly appreciated entertainment. Every item in the first half of the programme, comprised as usual of a melange of songs and humorous incidents, was excellently given, particularly the two in Eldorado, Mr. Clifton Yates and Miss Elsie Redfern's songs, and Miss Marie Mansfield's clever imitations. The second half of the evening was occupied by Mr. Pelissier's humorous satire, "Everybody's Benefit." This was a cleverly written piece, of which nearly every line contained apt caricature, sometimes purely comic but more often cuttingly critical and, though in places its exaggeration became a little grotesque, it was thoroughly enjoyed by its audience. It criticised and burlesqued the stage both before and behind the scenes with a good deal of truth and was never flagrantly unkind.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. B. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th July.

195. Strength.—The following members having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as under :—No 1389 Gunner W H Stubbs No 2 Co No 2 Sub-Division.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A., Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A promenade Concert will be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, 9th August, to commence at 9-30 p.m.

Price of admission Rs. 2 which includes one lady.

Extra ladies tickets Re. 1.

Tickets can be obtained from the Committee, Lieut. Newman Taylor, Sergts. Forbes, Venn, Spilling, Barker, Greenstead, Bombr Bellamy and Gunner Dickson, and from the B V A Headquarters.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE TRICUMDASS MILLS MORTGAGE.

Raja Bahadur's Second Claim

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal against the Tricumdass Mills in liquidation in respect of his claim of two lakhs with regard to the mortgage of the mills.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanja and Ghirdharlal appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, were for the defendants.

Further examined by Mr. Bahadurji, Mr. Stringfellow said the loan of thee lakhs became due on the 11th July, 1908. Dwarkadass requested a renewal and witness placed the proposals before the Board and they passed the necessary resolution. Dani was present at that meeting also. The loan again became due on the 11th June, 1909. It had not been paid. Dwarkadass wanted a renewal and gave witness to understand that the former was negotiating with Shivlal to raise a loan to pay off the Bank. The loan was not paid off on the 11th, which was a Friday. On Sunday, the 13th, witness saw Dani at the latter's bungalow in the presence of Dani's son. Witness wanted to remind Dani of the resolution and see that the Bank's loan was paid off from the advance Shivlal made. Witness saw Dani as the plaintiff's munim. Dani did not give a direct answer. As witness was not satisfied with the interview, he went and saw Sir Sassoon, the Chairman of the Bank, and reported to him all that had happened. Sir Sassoon and Dwarkadas had an interview, and two or three days later Sir Sassoon saw the witness handed him a letter and gave him certain information. The letter was addressed to Sir Sassoon by Dwarkadass. As stated in the letter, the loan was not paid off within a fortnight, and it was reported to the Board, who, at their meeting of the 16th June, agreed to give time. Dani was present at that meeting also. Witness did not think Dani understood the proceedings. As a rule, everything was explained to him by another director. Three months more time was given and witness took further security of the liquid assets.

Cross-examined, witness said he had not claimed a charge over the company's immovable property and he did not claim it now. By the company's resolution, the chairman was authorised to give a letter of undertaking, but never was such a letter sent. Witness never asked for that letter or for that undertaking. The Bank's intention was to send a draft letter of undertaking, but that intention was not carried out. The loan was originally intended for a year. Witness had no idea of what resolution the defendant company passed when the loan was renewed in 1908. No copy of that resolution was sent to the Bank. Witness never cared to ask them to lend him a copy. There was no other document or correspondence with regard to the renewal of the loan in 1908. There was no writing whatever.

His Lordship at this stage intimated that if he came to the conclusion that the two directors had no right to create this charge or to further mortgage, the whole suit would end. He, therefore, thought that issue ought to be tried first.

Mr. Jinnah said that would not serve any useful purpose.

Continuing witness said, in 1908 the loan was renewed at Dwarkadass' request with the sanction of the Board. There was nothing to show that the defendant company had agreed to the Bank's resolution in 1908, with regard to the renewal except Dwarkadass' personal guarantee and the re-execution of the promissory note. The resolution was not communicated to the company but to Dwarkadass personally and orally. In 1909, the loan was extended for a fortnight. It was not renewed, that was done at Dwarkadass' request. There was no communication between the Bank and Company. When it was renewed for three months, certain terms were arrived at between the Bank and Dwarkadass. Witness did not see any resolution of the company regarding the renewal nor did he ask for one. Those terms were partially reduced to writing. The portion left out was with regard to the undertaking not to further mortgage the property. That portion was left out as witness saw no necessity for it. Witness took the resolution of 1907 to be still standing as the loan was not paid off. Witness had asked the company to confirm by letter the fact that the Bank held the resolution. He asked the Board to confirm that the resolution was in force. In 1908, witness had not asked for such a confirmation. The Company never confirmed this resolution. His letter was dated the 26th July and on the 5th August, Dwarkadass had done what the Bank had objected to by taking an advance of two lakhs and giving a further charge. On the 31st July, the Bank wrote again asking for the confirmation forthwith. On the 5th August, the Bank wrote once again asking for the confirmation early. The Bank never received the confirmation of that resolution.

DWARKADASS UTILISES LOAN.

The loan account, when originally opened, was three lakhs. Witness was not aware that a large sum went into the pockets of Sir Sassoon and Mr. Gordhandass Khatao, both directors of the Bank.

Mr. Jinnah said Rs. 1,70,000 were paid to these two gentlemen.

Witness said to the Court that the cheques did pass in the two firms. A lakh was paid to Sir Sassoon J. David and Rs. 70,000 to Gordhandass' firm.

Witness said he saw nothing in this as Sir Sassoon had large dealings with the mills.

Mr. Jinnah said that this was in liquidation of the personal debts of Dwarkadass.

Mr. Bahadurji said the company admitted receiving Rs. 3,00,000. He believed it was the company who paid these gentlemen.

Mr. Jinnah then read the written statement of the liquidator made in the suit brought by the Bank against the mills in support of his story.

Continuing witness said, he knew that cheques were passed to these two gentlemen. By the settlement in the Bank's suit, the Bank ranked as an ordinary creditor, but they were secured to the extent of two-thirds of the sale-proceeds of the liquid assets and the outstandings realised by the liquidator. The Bank had, by this time, got about a lakh and a quarter as the two-thirds. The Bank expected their money in full. He did not know that the liquidator was fighting the Bank's battle. He was fighting the unsecured creditors' battle.

DANI AS DIRECTOR.

Dani was placed on the Board of the Bank owing to the fact that Raja Bahadur was the largest shareholder of the Bank. Witness was not then in India and he could not say anything further. He could not say Dani was a nominee of the Raja Bahadur. Dani had his qualification shares. Raja was still a large share-holder. Dani was a promoter of the company. Witness said that Dani would not have been made a director on his own merits, had it not been for the fact that Shivlal owned a very large number of shares in the Bank. In his opinion Dani was elected as his (Dani's) master had the largest number of shares. That was all he knew.

The loan account was never allowed to be overdrawn. The loan account was opened and the proceeds were put in the current account. The current account was allowed to be overdrawn at the largest to the extent of Rs. 85,000. He did not know if the Board of the Company passed any resolution on the 23rd June, 1909, when the agreement in writing was entered into.

Re-examined, witness said he did not expect the company to pass a new resolution, but what he wanted to have confirmed was the fact that the Bank held such a resolution. Witness treated Dwarkadass as chairman of the Board of the Company and senior agent when he communicated the Bank's resolution orally. Witness had nothing to do about the passing of the cheques to Sir Sassoon and Mr. Gordhandass and he did not know about that till he was questioned in Court in the former suit. Moneys were also paid in in the current account from time to time. Towards the end of the time, the account was mostly overdrawn.

Tricumdass Dwarkadass, eldest son of Dwarkadass, examined-in-chief, said he joined his father as a partner in about the beginning of 1907, and continued to be such until the defendant company went in liquidation. Witness was also a director of the company. He joined the Board in July or August 1907. Witness was appointed in place of Damodar Lakhmidass, who died in June, 1907. He remembered executing the deed of further charge. The deed was brought to the witness by his father on the 5th August from Mr. Bhaishankar's office, Dwarkadass asked him to sign as agent and witness did so. Witness thought he signed first but he was not sure. His impression was that his father's and Mr. Vaidya's signatures were not on the deed when he signed. The seal was affixed that day but not in the witness' presence. Witness' father and Mr. Vaidya did not sign in his presence. Prior to this deed, there was no meeting of the Board sanctioning the execution of this deed. Subsequent to it also there was no meeting held to adopt or sanction this deed.

To his Lordship witness said there was no Board at this time, there were only three directors then. Under the articles, the minimum number of the directors should be four. There were six directors, but three had sent in their resignations, namely, Mulraj Khatao, Narotam Morarji and Jayanarayan Dani. The resignations were sent in writing. Dani had sent in his in July, Mulraj and Narotam had withdrawn their resignations, but they again resigned about the end of July. No other directors were appointed till the company went in liquidation. The minutes of the meeting of the 15th April, 1905, were signed by his father as chairman of the Board and as agent of the company. From them, it appeared that Dani was elected a director. Mr. Kanga, the solicitor of the plaintiff, was also present at that meeting.

The minutes of the Board meeting regarding the Bank's loan were then put in.

The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY COTTON DISPUTE.

Further Adjournment.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman was called on the suit brought by Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal against the Bombay Cotton Mills for mentioning the amount on the taking of accounts.

Mr. Setalwad appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General for the defendants.

Mr. Setalwad said his attorneys had not been able to make up the accounts as they were engaged in the Tricumdass Mills suit, now proceeding before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar.

The Advocate-General said the other side had ample time.

His Lordship adjourned the matter till Monday next.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING OF COCAINE.

Municipal Member Convicted.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the application of the Government of Bombay for an enhancement of the sentence of a fine of Rs. 500 inflicted on Roger D'Silva, a member of the Bandra Municipality for smuggling cocaine weighing 105 ounces and worth about Rs. 2,100 by Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First-Class Resident Magistrate of Bandra.

The accused had pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined as above stated.

For the accused appeared Mr. H. Campbell to show cause; the Government Pleader appeared in support of the application.

The grounds for the present application mainly were that the sentence was unduly inadequate as the case was one of cocaine smuggling on a very large scale and the Court below had wrongly appreciated the part played by the accused, the accused being a member of the Bandra Municipality, and the gravity of the case demanding a sentence of imprisonment.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships enhanced the sentence by ordering that the accused be imprisoned in Court till the rising of the Court.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Acting Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted Sahadra Mallappa of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The prosecution case was that the accused, who was a cousin of the deceased, Basya, had been carrying on an intrigue with Kashi, the wife of the deceased. As the deceased discovered this, there was a quarrel between the two men, and the accused resolved to kill Basya and to get possession of Kashi. On April 9 last, when the deceased, his wife's brother, Kaliya, and the accused were sleeping, the accused picked up a heavy stone and dropped it on the head of the deceased, killing him.

Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and taking his youth into consideration, sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the whole case, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

AN INCENDIARY'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. Baker, Acting Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted Chandrya Govind of setting fire to a house and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that one Govind had paid the expenses of the accused's marriage and the accused's wife, who was his relation was living in the house. The accused had several times asked for her, but Govind refused to send her until the accused paid the expenses. This angered him, and, on the night of March 4 last, he set fire to the thatched house of the complainant, while the latter and his family were in it. The whole house with its contents was completely destroyed.

The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the verdict of the jury, sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged A. W. Meek, lately third officer on board the s.s. "Majidi" with cheating one Naoroji Dhanjibhoy, in respect of Rs. 27, on the 16th June, 1910 Mr Godinho, pleader, defended the accused. The charge against the accused was that although he been discharged and paid off at Aden on the 7th June, 1910, while the steamer was at that port, he told the complainant on the 16th idem, that he was still in the service of the steamer, and had not yet drawn his wages and that he thus induced the latter to part with his money.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating he was not discharged at Aden but at Bombay, and that when in August, 1910, he received the money from the complainant he had his wages to draw. He produced a certificate in support of his statement.

The prosecution, however, proved that the certificate was a false one and had been made at the dictation of the accused himself.

Mr. Godinho asked his Worship to deal leniently with the accused who, he said, was young and inexperienced.

Inspector Morris pressed for a severe sentence, saying leniency in such a case would be misplaced. It was not the case of a misguided youth, who was repentent and sorry for what he done. The accused had told falsehoods and had shown no sign of repentance, and it was only after his defence had broken down that he admitted he had made a mistake. He had tried to throw dust in the eyes of the Court and showed his utter disregard for a Court of Justice.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF.

"Forty-Twa" Medal.

THE second competition over nine holes for the "Forty-Twa" Medal was played off on Thursday morning. The golf competitions this year are proving very attractive and entries of 40 and over seem to be the rule. Exactly 40 put their names down to-day and 24 of these considered their rounds good enough to justify the sending in of cards. The standard of play was good and must be gratifying to the sub-committee who have evidently had much work done during the past week on the course and greens. J. R. Landon, with a net score of 37, won the competition. He is a limit handicap player and this is his first win. J. E. P Curry and P M Sanderson with good rounds of 38 and 39 were second and third. The easy condition of the course prevented the scratch and plus players from showing up at all prominently.

Results :—

	Round	H'cap.	Net Score.
J R Landon ...	46	— 9	37
J E P Curry ...	46	— 8	38
P M D Sanderson ...	43	— 4	39
H E Harrington ...	48	— 8	40
A T Starrock ...	42	— 2	40
E Adair ...	39	+ 1	40
H P T Lattey ...	44	— 1	41
R D Bell ...	47	— 6	41
J Longbottom ...	46	— 4	42
A Gittins ...	41	+ 1	42
A D M Clarke ...	44	— 2	42
H F Busch ...	44	— 2	42
W G Nicol ...	51	— 9	42
R D England ...	40	+ 2	42
L Thacker ...	45	— 3	42
A L S Roberts ...	42	+ 1	43
W J Foulkes ...	52	— 9	43
F W Mann ...	52	— 8	44
A S Folkes ...	47	— 3	44
C W Brown ...	50	— 6	44
A S Orr ...	47	— 3	44
E F Nicholson ...	45	For	45

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Gogovale, 2,088 tons, Captain J. Blair, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bunbury, with a cargo of timber.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain F. M. Austin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of timber.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain E. G. Tipper, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Heim, 758 tons, Captain A. Eiksen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Ariel 2,208 tons, Captain H. Hyde, sailed yesterday for Antwerp &c., with a general cargo, and one passenger.

The Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru, 3,143 tons, Captain M. Tozava, will sail to-day for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

The German Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons Captain H. Hill, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 125 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 26th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Espiegle (Sloop).....Comdr Lefroy.....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... Luck.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Finnis.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 27.

Breconshire.....2323 Evans ....M M & Co
Daltonhall.....2264 Gurst..... .....
Fakhri .....2555 Baldwin.....Bo & H S N Co
Gallea .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Goldmouth.....4869 Evans.....W & A Graham & Co
Gogovale .....2038 Blair.....S W & Co
Heim .....758 Eriksen.....F F Campbell & Co
Helios .....849 Berg .....F F Campbell & Co
Kilchattan.....2417 Eno .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Lawoe .....1817 Francis .....H T Ayoob
Linga.....951 Rothwell .....Karachi .....28-7... M M & Co
Sirdhana .....2074 Austin .....M M & Co
Zillah.....2412 Webb'r ....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Moltkefels	...	3084 Schneider	...Hamburg	...5-8...	W & A Graham & Co
B Clan Leslie	.....	2199 Goodwin	....Dunkirk	...30-7...	J F & Co
D & E Steenberger	.....	2455 Jango	.....Rotterdam	...	W & A Graham & Co
F Othello	...3327	Proctor	...Hull	...1-8	...J Finlay & Co
G Naderi	...1165	Hughes	...Aden	...31-7...	B & P S N Co
K Bahaduri	.....	829 Ahmed	...Marmogoa	..	B S N Co
L Saraswati	...443	Ebram	...Shownagor	...29-7	B S N Co
O Islami	1604	Green	..Jeddah	...3 S .	B & P S N Co
Q Majidi	.....	1857 Newby	.....Jeddah	...718.....	& O & P S N Co
Gymeric	2558	Williams	.....		& Tajiboy

B I DOCK

Kasara... ....505 Elton ....M M & Co

M W D D

Shah Jehan .....2366 Born... .... M J & Co

30 tons crane.

Dredger Kaphas ..474 Lyon... ....B & P Trust

H W P D

Netravati..... 633 Fakera .....B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
26	Gogovale	Blair	Sunbury June 28
27	Vadala	Tipper	Calcutta, June 9
	Heim	Eiksen.....	Bangkok, July 5
	Sirdhana	Austin	Moulmein, June 29

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Lindula	E ton	Persian Gulf, &c
	Dumra	Manley	Basreh, &c
	E F Ferdinand ...	Cabol	Trieste, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ceylon Maru, Tozawa, for Kobe, &c.
" Markgraf, Ihle for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kasara for Persian Gulf.
" Heim for Bangkok.
" Moltkefels for Hamburg, &c.
" Persia for London, &c.

To arrive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	From.
12	Merton Hall	Coast
18	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool
23	Elvasana	Negapatam
26	Scalda	Calcutta
25	Elephanta	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay to-day, via Lamu.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri, from Hongkong left Penang for Bombay on the 27th instant and the same Co's steamer Ischia left Penang for Singapore and Hongkong on the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—15 bales wool, J Samermul; 70 bales wool, B Tibokchand; 163 bales wool, M Balia.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—3381 cwts maize, L Dreyfus and Co; 6000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4 bales carpets, G Groom and Co; 7991 cwts sugar, Ralli Bros.

Othello s—179 cwts fish oil, A Hosain and Co.

Persia s—2000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 3400 cwts mussoor, 1000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elleric s—90 bales old gunnies, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2069 cwts castorseed, L Pragji; 2000 cwts cottonseed, N Ramjee; 4019 cwts myrabollams, 4019 cwts cottonseed, K Kessowji and Co; 6992 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee; 2000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts mowraseed K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Steenbergen s—230 bales cottonfly, J C Todivalla; 59 bales sawre cotton, Coutts and Co, 18 bales hemp, M Vooljee and Co; 101 cwts gum arabic, T Narsee; 101 cwts gum arabic, T Rahimtools.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Torrington s—2000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Leslie s—1 bale hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elleric s—2007 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowji and Co; 12,162 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR GENOA.

Siberien s—2,000 cwts castorseed, and 2,000 cwts cottonseed K Devchand and Co; 7,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 1,001 cwts linseed, S Coverji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 203 cwts gum arabic, T V Godse Bros; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—60 cwts sharkfins, A Hussein and Co; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—200 bales twist, M H Dadabhoy; 25 chests opium, G Shobhagmal; 165 chests opium A L J Abraham; 149 1-2 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 250 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3 10 0	per two tins,
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) ..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 28th July, 1911.

LEGISLATORS IN COUNCIL.

"WORK out your political destiny as far as you may under the existing constitution and improve its machinery if you will, but for the moment, attend to the more urgent problems in which, without you Government can do nothing." Thus Mr. Montagu, in the House of Commons, proffering advice to India at practically the same moment in which the Governor of Bombay was giving similar counsel to our legislators assembled at Poona. Mr. Montagu was dealing with generalities, Sir George Clarke with particulars. Why Mr. Montagu entered into such a long disquisition on Indian affairs is not clear, for in a debate on the Budget, finances only need be referred to, but we take it that was the last occasion on which Parliament might be heard on the subject of the King's visit and Mr. Montagu "let himself go" and became irrelevant. It may be urged that if one of His Majesty's Ministers takes liberties with the rules of debate there is good reason why a Bombay legislator may do so. "Western institutions cannot be imported ready-made; they must be obtained by Eastern social development," said Mr. Montagu, and Sir George Clarke interpreted what he meant when indicating the instances in which the time of the Council had been misspent in discussing matters wholly irrelevant to the business of the session. Now the hon. members have full powers of submitting resolutions on matters of public interest, said His Excellency, "I think it is necessary that the discussion of the Budget should in future be confined to its legitimate object and such matters as the representation of Mahomedans on Municipalities, the restriction of gambling on race-courses, and Mahomedan holidays, though of great importance, ought not to be introduced on occasions like this." The speaker of the House of Commons would do well to give members of Parliament a similar reproof though as we have said Mr. Montagu was taking advantage of a peculiar opportunity. In the Indian Legislative Councils it is necessary to adhere as closely as possible to the rules of debate; though it may be said that the Under Secretary of State for India, by way of setting them a good example, might have avoided his references to caste and to prestige, and especially the antagonism between the interests of the Indians and the official.

This last was a matter to which Sir George Clarke felt bound to refer in the Council, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta having, without rhyme or reason, admitted there was supposed to be an official majority, but now the official members were not all elected and he maintained without election they could not be in direct contact with the electorate. Many non-official members out-heroded Herod and were more official than the officials. He regretted that in the newspapers and in societies and individuals the old division of loyal and disloyal was disappearing and the people now were classified as the pro-Government and anti-Government." The rebuke administered by Sir George Clarke was called for: "I regret that the hon. member should have introduced into this Council the expressions, 'Government member' and 'anti-Government member.' I have never heard them before and I hope never to hear them again. It is my belief hon. members, whether elected or nominated, come to the Council with an open mind, prepared to discuss all questions on their merits and to vote according to their conscience when the pros and cons have been explained. I trust that it may never again be suggested that factions might prevail in our counsels." But Sir Pherozeshah was not amiable. The closure had been applied to his speech wherein he adopted his customary method of directing attention to the spots on the sun, and he wanted longer than the prescribed time in which to do so. To an orator of Sir Pherozeshah's calibre this must have been exceedingly irritating, for it is his wont not to say as much as possible in as few words but as little as possible in as many words. That style and oratory has had its day and crispness and conciseness are now in vogue. A legislator who cannot say all he has to say in twenty minutes is certainly to be discouraged.

So far as we can gather, the charge laid against Bombay's Rupert of debate was wholly indefensible. He spoke his full measure of time, but not one word had he to say with regard to the subject before the Council, namely the Budget for the current year. In endeavouring to teach Indian legislators however the best means of utilising the powers they now possess it is unfortunate that such a shockingly bad example was set by the Mother of Parliaments and by no one more culpable than Sir John Jardine, who at all events should have known better. By some extraordinary process of reasoning he found the suggestion of an amnesty to all political prisoners in India in commemoration of the King's visit, consistent with a debate on the Budget. The question of such amnesty is of course one for the King and his advisers, not for Parliament, to decide. But we would not recommend the friends of political convicts to hold too sanguine hopes on the prospect of any amnesty at all. It may be, of course, that some prisoners whose time is almost expired will be permitted to have their liberty, but we do not suppose any responsible Minister will take leave of his senses for a sufficiently long period of time as would be required to formulate such a recommendation as that an amnesty should be granted to all. Indeed, if we read between the lines of Mr. Montagu's speech, we may perhaps gather that no amnesty whatever will be dreamt of. "The Indian Courts are not to be deflected one jot from that strict justice which has won them the respect of all sections of the community; nor the Executive from clemency when they consider it advisable. The policy of Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge of Penshurst is the policy of Lord Minto and Lord Morley, namely the punishment of crime and sympathy with the progressive demands of the people." To grant a general amnesty would merely let loose upon the community gays of "fools, often half-witted and generally immature" to commit crimes suggested by men "lurking safely in the background." And that would be the lowest depth of unwisdom. If the liberation of a dozen of half-witted fools would secure the incarceration of the men still lurking and suggesting, we should to some small extent commend Sir John Jardine's suggestion: but as it would not, we should regard its adoption as a flagrant act of folly. Therefore we trust we have heard the last of it and however much we may appreciate the amount of time spent in Parliament in discussing Indian affairs we can only repeat that we wish the Speaker had preached to his unruly associates a lesson such as that Sir George Clarke read his colleagues at Poona on the desirability of adhering rigidly to the question of the day—the consideration of the Budget.

LIVE STOCK IN MYSORE. An interesting memorandum which has just been issued, shows the progress, which is being made in stock-breeding in Mysore. Comparison is made with the figure of the census of 1904-5, and shows under nearly every head an increase. That year seems to be the last for which reliable information is available. An enumeration of cattle in the state is held every year and is known as the Khaneshumari, but as at present conducted it is of doubtful value. The enumerators, it would seem, attach more importance to returning large totals than to taking care to obtain accurate figures, and therefore although comparison with the last Khaneshumari shows a big falling off, this is disregarded. It would be interesting to know the difference between the two systems of enumeration and the reason why both exist. It is evident that both are unnecessary, and that the Khaneshumari unless it can be brought to such a pitch of efficiency as to replace the census should be dispensed with. Turning now to the figures, it is reported that since 1904-5 there has been an increase under all classes of stock except horses and ponies. These have decreased by 1,596 for the whole state, and the reasons for this reduction in numbers is variously stated. It is suggested in one quarter that the high cost of keeping horses and ponies is against breeders, but as most of the ponies of the class of the village "tat," it is thought to be more likely to be due to the expansion of cultivation and the closer reservation of forests and date groves. It is also not unlikely that the reduction in the military sowars as a class, their favourite occupation a generation ago having been horse-breeding, will have had something to do with it. The last two seasons being favourable have greatly improved the condition of all stock and have also produced a large increase in sheep and goats, which multiply rapidly in good years after a drought. The increase has been 44·6 and 42·1 per cent respectively. Bullocks and cows have increased by 11·1 and 18·2 per cent. respectively, the smaller rate for bullocks being accounted for by the large number of bulls and bull calves which are annually exported to the neighbouring British districts. On the other hand the increase in buffaloes, both bull and cow, is very moderate being only five per cent, and there is reason to fear that the mortality in these animals during the 1908-09 drought was heavy, leaving much ground to be made up. There was an increase in ploughs commensurate with the increase in population, and a noticeable excess in the number of carts, which reached nearly 28 per cent. This indicates a general improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes and a greater demand for transport of grain and fodder. The system of a quinquennial census was only instituted in 1899, and therefore the *data*, which has been collected so far, is somewhat moderate. As far as it goes, however, it denotes a distinct improvement in the general agricultural conditions of the state.

PROPOSED NEW ENGLISH UNIVERSITY. INDIAN students and students from all parts of the Empire are to be found in such numbers in the great educational institutions of the United Kingdom that a practical proposal such as that which has been made at Reading to found a new University cannot pass unnoticed. It was recently announced that an endowment fund of £200,000, given by Lady Wantage, Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer and Mr. Alfred Palmer, had been accepted by the University College, Reading, the object of the gift being to enable it within the next four years to apply for a charter as an independent University. The fund is to be employed in maintaining and developing at the College, and hereafter at the University of Reading, work of University standard in arts, science and agriculture, and it is intended that the University in addition to rendering national service shall endeavour to render particular service to the county borough of Reading and to the counties in that part of England. Thus we are given another instance of the munificence of the Palmer family, who have showered benefactions, especially in the cause of education, upon the town, where they have made their wealth. Besides this endowment the college is also given four acres of land beside its present site for future buildings. The present college at Reading arose in 1892 as the "University Extension College in conjunction with the Schools of Science and Art, Reading." Ten years later, owing to its rapid development, it was awarded after inspection and on the strength of its University studies, a Treasury grant. In 1904-5 the college was transferred from its original site and buildings to new buildings on an extensive site in the centre of Reading presented to it by Mr. Alfred Palmer. Progress has continued to be marked, particularly in connection with the Faculties of Arts and Science and the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, subsidised by the Board of Agriculture and by several county councils. University College, Reading, is notably fortunate in its unusually complete provision of residential halls both for men and women students. Of these the two chief are Wantage Hall for men, presented to the college in 1908 by Lady Wantage, and St. Andrew's Hall for women, which quite recently migrated to new and much larger premises placed at its disposal by Mr. Alfred Palmer. It should be added that in 1905, Mr. G. W. Palmer presented to the college the "George Palmer Endowment Fund" of £50,000, with the object of promoting University teaching in Arts and Science. It, therefore, appears that the endowment of the proposed University at Reading will amount to £250,000.

THE MONSOON. The vagaries of the monsoon cause anxiety in official as well as agricultural circles. Daily we have been hoping that a change for the better would soon set in, and so far we have been hoping in vain. Still, as we are now hardly half through the monsoon we can reasonably entertain the hope that a better state of affairs will begin before very long. Here in Bombay, where so many are heavily interested in the Mill Industry, the situation is being viewed with alarm. The prosperity of our mills to a large extent depends upon the monsoon. A good monsoon means good crops which means greater buying power in the country and better demand for the output of the mills. Fully half the production of mills is for local consumption and the other half is exported to feed Chinese markets. The present state of the monsoon, however, affects grain more than cotton. For, in the first place, cotton does not require much water. The cereal crops, especially rice, want plenty of water. Besides, while in some places there is an insufficiency of rain for cotton, other large cotton-producing areas are sufficiently supplied. In other respects the present aspect of the mill industry is very promising. The growing cotton crop in America is in magnificent condition and prices therefore have come down somewhat and there is every prospect of one seeing a still lower range of prices before long. The outlook in China is encouraging. The interior markets there are almost bare of stocks and are waiting for lower prices with cheaper cotton to call for supplies in large quantities from India for their requirements. Thus conditions promise a brilliant prospect for mills in the near future if we only have a normal monsoon. Under these circumstances it will indeed be a great pity if the favourable situations for our textile trade are marred by an insufficent monsoon.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the homeward mails of the 22nd instant, arrived at Aden, at 2 p. m., yesterday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Moolton," with the outward mails of the 21st instant, passed Suez, at 3 a. m., yesterday.

A LICENSE has been granted to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. for the supply of electrical energy in the Ahmedabad municipal area and within a radius of five miles from the municipal offices.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Messrs H. L. Heath to the Indian Educational Service as Vice-Principal of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, and N. Heard as Principal of the School of Design at Lucknow.

THE Very Rev. Father M. A. Shapins, who has been elected Coadjutor to the Bishop of Kumbakonam, was consecrated on the 25th instant, with great pomp and solemnity by Dr. Bottero and the Bishop of Kumbakonam. Amongst those present were the Archbishop of Pondicherry, and the Bishops of Mylapore, Mysore and Coimbatore.

DURING the week ending July 25, eight chests of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay, six of which were purchased by the farmer at Godhra and two by the farmer at Cambay. There were no importations of opium into Bombay during the week.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 7.

CORONATING.

The Coronation festivities culminated on Thursday in the King and Queen's visit to the City, where they attended the service at St. Paul's in thanksgiving for their crowning, and afterwards lunched with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at the Guildhall. The procession was a popular one, and loud cheers were given all along the route when it was seen that the King and Queen were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary. Amongst a few little details of this busy Royal week that have come to my hearing, none I thought so touching and appropriate as the Prince of Wales's gift of a large cake to the National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys at Kensington; it was so thoroughly boyish, besides being so thoughtful and kind! I hear that the Queen has given her trainbearers mementoes of their Coronation duties in the shape of pendants to wear slung round their necks on slender chains. They are in diamonds of charming shape, centred with a pale blue circle, on which is an "M," with the crown above it, and Her Majesty made her Maids of Honour a present of their Coronation dresses.

Friday was a very full day for the King and Queen, for in the morning His Majesty presented Coronation medals to the Indian ruling chiefs here, and in the gardens of the Palace he reviewed the troops of the Indian and Overseas contingents, and presented them with commemorative Coronation medals. I happened to be passing the gates of Buckingham Palace as they all came out, each with his medal on his breast, some on horseback and some afoot, and wound their way down Buckingham Palace Road. At the same time I saw great numbers of children being marshalled to Victoria Station to go down to the Crystal Palace, where, in the afternoon, Their Majesties entertained some hundred thousand school children. It was, indeed, a wondrous outing for these boys and girls, and one they never will forget, provided for them by the thoughtful kindness of their King and Queen. Their Majesties motored down with the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and Prince George, and went about among their little guests, showing the most gracious and kindly interest in them all.

THE KING'S GIFT.

The Coronation beakers which the King and Queen are giving to all their 100,000 guests are not to be distributed to-day at the Crystal Palace. Many of the cups would probably be broken if this were done, and they will be given out at the different schools one day next week. The beakers, which are intended to form a permanent souvenir of children's Day, are of Doulton ware. On the outside of each cup is a portrait of the King and Queen with their signatures and royal ciphers. The words "Coronation of their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary, June 22, 1911," and "Presented by their Majesties, Crystal Palace, June 30, 1911," are inscribed on each beaker.

QUEEN'S HEARTY LAUGH.

I am sure that you will be amused to hear what Mr. Keir Hardie says about her Majesty. He says: "At least there is one person at Court in whom I have implicit faith. I mean the Queen. I confess to a weakness for that good lady. She is not of the wax doll or professional beauty type. But she is a handsome woman, or what in Scotland would be a bonnie woman.

"Queen Mary's features are those of a woman of capacity, who in her time has had frequent occasion to assert herself, and has done so firmly and to some purpose. To see her with her children, as I have, and to note her hearty laugh, and the perfect confidence existing between mother and sons is all the proof needed of her womanliness. Remembering the tragedy of her girlhood it is not to be wondered at that she shows something approaching contempt for the gewgaws of society and keeps everyone at arm's length. If all the counsellors fail King George, the Queen will not fail him, and it will be well for him if he gives warning ear to her counsels."

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and Prince George, left Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon, and travelled to Slough, whence their drive in semi-State through Eton to Windsor Castle was in the nature of a Royal Progress. The King received several addresses, to which he made the most happy replies, and the Queen and Princess Mary were presented with so many bouquets that the Royal carriage assumed the appearance of a floral bower. Everywhere their Majesties were acclaimed with enthusiasm, the boys of Eton College giving them a particularly hearty reception. Yesterday was passed quietly by Their Majesties at Windsor Castle, and to-day the King inspects the Officers' Training Corps in Windsor Great Park.

AT COURT.

Mrs. John Begg, a Bombay lady, I believe, wore a very pretty dress the other day when she was presented at Court. It was composed of soft Dresden china blue charmeuse, trimmed with creamy Brusse's lace, and canteloupe pink velvet. The Court train was composed of gold marquisette embroidered with white and gold medallions and lined with pale blue charmeuse veiled in creamy old lace the scalloped edge of which peeped out from the sides of the train, whilst the left corner was turned back to show the lace and applique with a bow of the canteloupe pink velvet.

A WEDDING.

Mrs. C. S. Crofton, widow of Mr. C. S. Crofton, I. C. S. was married at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington to Mr. William Lister Newcombe of the Worcestershire Regiment. The service was impressively conducted by the Rev. R. Brandreth, and the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. J. H. Crofton, M.B. Her dress of pale blue satin was draped with Carrickmacross lace, and she wore a becoming blue hat to match. The diamond pendant worn and the bouquet of lilies-of-the valley, white heather, and orange-blossom carried were the gifts of the bridegroom. There were neither bridesmaids nor pages. Captain P. Hamilton, a brother-officer, supported the bridegroom as best man. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held at Queen's Gate Hall. Later in the afternoon, when the bride and bridegroom left for their honeymoon, which they are spending on the river, the bride wore a dress of cornflower-blue silk, with a Tuscan hat trimmed with black and white feathers.

ARE WOMEN BUSINESSLIKE?

As a rule, women do not show up well in law courts. As witnesses they are apt to lose their heads, to mix their trains of thought, and to go off on side-issues. This makes the lawyers think they are unbusinesslike—at any rate, less businesslike than the average man. If it were so, can we wonder? Men have centuries of business habits behind them. These are bound to tell. The man who is unbusinesslike in his business or profession is almost sure to be a failure. Nothing in life is more necessary to success in worldly matters, than promptness, accuracy, and sticking to the point, all of which (with other things) make up the character we respect as businesslike. Women who earn their own living, or run their own careers unhelped or unhindered, as the case may be, by man find it an absolute necessity to be businesslike. Consequently, they have become so. Some men regret this. They would sooner have feminine charm than vigorous commonsense, and pretty manners rather than businesslike ways. But why should we not have both? Many a woman who would get flustered in a law court is perfectly businesslike and capable in her own home, managing her household with judgment, and keeping her accounts with accuracy and clearness. With regard to the larger affairs of life, businesslike behaviour is greatly a matter of training and habit. Women can be businesslike in their methods, and yet remain as graceful, as womanly, and as attractive as ever. Of course they can! Who doubts it? At the same time, it is undeniable that a new set of circumstances is developing a new type of woman. The type is physically stronger and taller than that of the preceding century, and mentally it is more robust and independent. Still, femininity is much what it ever was, we hope. To exchange that for anything else would be a national as well as a domestic calamity.

A REGAL NAME.

Our Queen's choice, when the time came for her to share her husband's throne, to be known by her second name was a very happy one. There is none other that Royal usage has made more truly queenly. The life stories of Mary Queen of Scots, of Marie Antoinette of France, and of Maria Theresa of Austria possess pathetic fascination in the case of the two former. The last-named Queen combined the highest womanly virtues with talents that made her one of the greatest sovereigns of her age. The name of Mary is held in special honour by the Imperial Family of Austria, and most of the Archduchesses bear it—spelt "Marie" or "Maria"—as a prefix to a more personally distinguishing name.

Mary de Bohun, first wife of the first King of the House of Lancaster, is the first Royal Mary of mention in English history. Mary de Bohun rests her claims to Queenhood less as the wife of Henry IV. (since historians differ as to her being still living when her husband's usurpation gave him the Crown) than as the mother of Henry V. If, as is generally thought, sons inherit character chiefly from their mothers, Mary must have been a woman of exceptionally superior nature to have had and presumably to influence, sons like "Prince Hal," whose boyish follies were eclipsed by his glorious manhood, and his three noble younger brothers, Thomas Duke of Clarence, John Duke of Bedford and the "Good Duke Humphrey" of Gloucester. It is interesting to note that one of the first intermarriages between the Royal Families of England and Denmark was that of Mary de Bohun's youngest daughter Philippa to the Danish King.

Mary Tudor, who reigned in her own right, is less happily known than might have been the case had she lived in less cruelly bitter controversial times. Unprejudiced historians allow her the possession of admirable qualities including high courage constancy, and sincerity, which were either misunderstood or never had fair play. Her memory might have been more gently handled but for her manners being far more ungracious than her real nature and her total lack of the "fatal gift of beauty" that often covers a multitude of sins. Her education like that of all other Royal girls of that epoch, included the acquisition of several dead and living languages, and made her one of the most accomplished Queens who ever occupied a throne.

"Queen Mary" was the title always given to Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I., by the Cavaliers who loyally upheld the King's standard. Her portraits by Vandyke show her to have been, to use Carlyle's words, "a lovely thing." This does not imply that she was short in stature, as it is on record that King Charles, when welcoming her to England, was delighted to find her so tall, and could scarcely believe her height was not obtained by artificial means until she showed him her dainty slippered feet. Very unusual in Royal alliances was the romance attending this Queen Mary's marriage. The most tragic of Royal widowhoods was hers, and she had still other hard life lessons to learn before she saw the restoration of the Monarchy in the person of her son. She is the only Queen Consort of England who refused to be crowned.

The next Queen Mary, the second wife of James II., had no scruples on this point, and her Coronation is noted for her lavish display of jewels. King James's pride in the loveliness of his young wife—one of the most beautiful of English Queens—led him to adorn her with the costliest gems on this occasion, and the crown—made expressly for her—alone cost over £100,000. Her white and silver underdress sparkled with precious stones, and her purple and ermine mantle was looped with ropes of pearls. Those who cling to the somewhat uncanny belief that the wearing of pearls on any very momentous occasion signifies future weeping might imagine those pearls forebode the coming day when Mary Beatrice of Modena should come to be called the "Queen of Tears."

A Queen Regnant was the next Mary, of whom it is recorded that she was handsome, graceful, and gracious, as became her Stuart birth. It is hard to realise how one who seems so faultless could have sat with quiet conscience on a banished father's throne. The key to this problem may lie in the fact that she herself was childless! The almost lost art of needle-work was revived by Queen Mary II, and feminine hands that had long been idle found plying the needle a fashionable pastime when the example had been set by the industrious Queen. Many were the hours spent in this pleasant occupation amidst the lovely surroundings of Hampton Court Palace, where some of the work done by the Queen and her ladies is still to be seen. Mary's Ladies-in-Waiting were notable for their beauty, for the Queen, who loved all things beautiful, was so free from the petty vanity that underrates other women's charms that by her command Kneller painted their portraits for future generations to admire. Flowers and rare plants were among her hobbies, and the blue and white porcelain vases in the rooms at Hampton Court testify to her love of collecting old china. To her "pattern" wife hood Mary must have allied no small share of the wonderful Stuart fascination over hearts to have made a man so icy cold in nature as William III. treasure the lock of his wife's hair that after his death was found tied to his arm.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district. Mr. Knight is also appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Captain C. A. Meadows, 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajputs, will officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in addition to his military duties, pending relief by Major J. A. Stewart. Captain Meadows is also appointed, a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District, and will exercise his powers within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad. Captain Meadows is also appointed a Justice of the Peace and the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Mr. M. S. A. Lewis, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Poona Irrigation to the Pravara Canals District.

Mr. N. H Hey, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Larkana, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months in combination with privilege leave for three months.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I. C. S., Acting Collector of of Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months.

Mr. H. B. Clayton I. C. S. on return to duty will act as Collector of Ratnagiri vice Mr. J. P. Brander, I. S, C.

Mr. A. C. Hiley, Assistant Conservator of Forests has been placed for duty under the Divisional Forests Officer Kanara Eastern Divison.

Mr. E. R. Fern will act as Vice-Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Rowbotham.

Mr. A. C. Miller is appointed to be Head Master in the Indian Educational Service and is posted to the Belgaum High School.

Captain A. F. Hamilton, M. B., I. M. S., held charge of the office of Deputy Sanitary Comissioner Central Registration District, from the 28th April to 1st June 1911, in addition to his own duties.

Major E. C. G. Madock, M. B. I. MS., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six weeks and has now been allowed to return to duty.

The following promotions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment with effect from the 22nd July 1911 :—Mr. G. McC. Harrison. Superintending Engineer, Class II. to be Superintending Engineer, Class

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NOTABLE SPEECH BY MR. MONTAGU.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 26.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Montagu, introducing the Indian Budget, discussed last year's improvement in trade. He pointed out that, while Consols fell from 82½ to 81½, the prices of the chief Indian railways rose.

"The Government of India," he said, "is not merely a Government. It is a vast commercial undertaking, sharing directly in the prosperity of its subjects and directing many of their most profitable enterprises.

"The Government of India may claim, in disposing of its last year's surplus, to have shown a combination of prudence and liberality, entrenched its own financial position, discharged its onerous liabilities and spent considerable sums on very deserving objects."

Referring to the Budget Estimates, he said they were based on the expectation that the harvest and trade would be good.

He dealt exhaustively with the arrangements for the Delhi Durbar and said that he was of the opinion that the Government's decision regarding expenditure represented, fairly well, the mean between extravagance and the failure to give suitable expression to the feelings of a population, deeply moved by this great and unique occurrence.

"Our aim," went on the speaker," is to make the Durbar ceremonies as popular as possible and to give every opportunity to the Indian people of sharing therein. We wish the King 'God Speed', believing that he will receive a real, heart-felt welcome from his peoples in India, not only because the news of his popularity and devotion to his Imperial duties will have reached them, but because they will see in his visit, thus freshly crowned, an earnest that time and knowledge have increased the desire, which has always animated the British people, to help and serve their Indian fellow subjects.

Finances.

Reverting to finance, Mr. Montagu asked the House to look beyond the current financial year. He dwelt on the necessity of facing the loss on the Opium Revenue and declared that the Government of India would, loyally and scrupulously, carry out their share in the Agreement.

He claimed the sympathy of the House of Commons for all, who were doing their share to eradicate this immoral industry, first for the Chinese, who were showing admirable zeal, then for the Indian taxpayers, who were willingly and cheerfully making the sacrifice. However, while it was difficult and undesirable to obtain a sudden increase in the revenue of India, nevertheless, there was a steady upward growth, owing to the general development of the country.

A portion of the natural growth of revenue might possibly be required to meet increased expenditure on such subjects as education and sanitation.

"But,"continued Mr. Montagu,"there is also a possibility of economy in other branches. The promise of the Finance Member during the debate in Calcutta in January that all members of the Indian Government would carefully scrutinise the expenditure, I have every reason to believe is being fulfilled; indeed, it has given rise to rumours, whence obtained I know not, that we propose to cut down the military forces in India. But, when reviewing the expenditure in other departments, why should we except the military department? If there were no Army in India, no one would suggest that the Army would be anything but adequate to the needs of the situation, but simply because the Army was organised in other times, it is seriously suggested that you should not be allowed to question military expenditure. Government does not share this illogical view, but nothing is or will be contemplated that might impair the efficiency of the Army for guarding the peace of the Empire.

"However this may be, the question as to whether the loss on opium will involve fresh taxation cannot be definitely answered."

Political Conditions.

Adverting to political conditions, Mr. Montagu said, "There is little to say. The year has fortunately been uneventful, and the North-West Frontier has been singularly undisturbed. The appointment of a special officer in charge of the relations with the Waziris has been undoubtedly successful so far, and it is hoped that the joint Anglo-Afghan Commission will check frontier raids, especially if the Afghan authorities are firm in carrying out the agreement regarding outlaws."

Mr. Montagu paid a tribute to Mr. Williamson, who was killed by the Abors, as a young and energetic officer, who had done good service.

He went on to refer to the constitution of the State of Benares which had not involved any change in the constitutional theories of the Indian Government, nor did it betoken any new policy in the future.

"Political crime," he proceeded, "has unfortunately shown its head once or twice. So long as there are men, lurking safely in the background, to suggest crimes, and fools, often half-witted and generally immature, to commit them, believing they are performing deeds of heroism, so long will occasional outrages of this sort occur. I am not minimising their horror, and can imagine nothing more tragic than a devoted servant of the Government having a career of utility thus cut short."

He expressed the deep regret of the Imperial Government and the Government of India at the deplorable murder of Mr. Ashe, but deprecated the attaching of excessive importance to isolated occurrences. In spite of criticism, he adhered to everything he had said in 1910 respecting the general improvement in the situation.

"I want to protest," he continued, "against the ill-informed pessimist and his vague criticisms of the present Government for being in some mysterious way responsible for the state of affairs, which alarms the critics."

Delusion of Pessimistic Critics

Mr. Montagu asked "What do these prophets of woe mean? All they mean is that the Indian problem, already difficult and complicated, is becoming more so as the country develops. That is all the more reason why we should face the future bravely and thinkingly and avoid mournful pessimism.

"Whatever hysterics arm-chair critics in the Press may indulge in, the Indian Courts are not to be deflected one jot from that strict justice, which has won them the respect of all sections of the community, nor the executive from clemency when they consider it advisable. The policy of Lords Crewe and Hardinge of Penshurst is the policy of Lords Morley and Minto, namely the punishment of crime, and sympathy with the progressive demands of the people.

"India is changing as fast, if not faster than, the West, and our views must keep pace. Peace, unity and occidental education have produced a new spirit, and it is our duty to guide that movement aright, so far as possible. When the political organisation of a great Empire undergoes a change, it must not be regarded as the inspiration of a philosophic Secretary of State, but must originate from within, not from without, and statutes, orders-in-council, etc., by which the uncertain growing public demands are led into the channels of an altered policy, do not advance or retard the country. They are manifestations of the development of the country and only help forward a backward movement with that success, which is dependent on the wisdom of those in whom the control is vested."

True Statesmanship.

Continuing, Mr. Montagu said, "Herein lies true statesmanship, to diagnose the signs of the times, and when the moment comes to step in, Lord Morley will be remembered for this. He set a seal upon Indian progress such as can fall to the lot of few Secretaries, and he found in Lord Minto one who had obtained the affection and gratitude of India. By Lord Morley's reform scheme, we have provided a channel along which India's political history will run—I hope, contentedly and steadily for many years."

Regarding the future, Mr. Montagu said that political agitation must not outstrip development in other directions. "Western institutions cannot be imported ready-made. They must be obtained by eastern social development. The Indian educated faction, with democratic leanings, is a tiny factor, and it can only remove this inevitable rejoinder to its demands by years of patient work. The time is not ripe for a further modification of the system of Government. I say to India: Work out your political destiny, as far as you may, under the existing constitution, and improve its machinery if you will. But, for the moment, attend to the more urgent problems in which, without you, the Government can do nothing, Indians must turn their attention to organising an industrial population, which can reap the agricultural and industrial wealth of the country, and attain to a higher level of education and living."

Mr. Montagu exhaustively reviewed the industrial and agricultural conditions, comparing the present progress in India with the development of English textile industries from isolated hand-weavers, and declaring that the period of transition would entail the gravest problems, to solve which India would need her best and wisest sons.

Scientific Development.

Referring to the necessity for modern science, Mr. Montagu hoped that young educated Indians would adopt industrial careers, abandoning the over-stocked legal and official careers. Scientific development ought to extend agriculture. He described the good work done for agricultural progress, notably by the co-operative system. He urged the importance of education, especially technical education, but regretted he could not say much on the subject. The department, constituted last year, had been hard at work and he hoped the result would soon be made public.

In this connection, he alluded to the apathy of the people, which it was their duty to remove. Education in hygiene was essential, especially in view of the prospect of the increasing concentration of the population in large cities with growing industrialisation, but he was glad there were signs that the sanitary conscience was beginning to awake among the mass of the people.

"It is no use", he added, "to urge proposals requiring expenditure, when so much can be done by private exhortation and devotion to the problems of local government."

The industrial revolution, Mr. Montagu said, had involved another danger, namely, the exploitation of workers by capitalists, who would be the men who would profit by a protectionist tariff. Alluding to the Factory Act of 1910, he appealed to the leaders of Indian opinion to set their faces against the degradation of labour. "However, India may derive one advantage from the delay of an industrial revolution, in that she may profit by the abundant mistakes of England."

The Caste System.

Mr. Montagu continued," There remains one other most delicate subject, to which I feel obliged to call attention. Nothing is further from my intention than to say anything that might be construed as offensive to the beliefs and usages of any religion; even less would I have it thought that I desire to weaken the wonderful religious inspiration of the Indian people, but, I wish to suggest to the leaders of Hindu thought that they might look carefully into certain of their institutions and consider whether they are compatible, with modern social progress, citing the caste system as preventing the infusion of fresh blood from the labouring classes into the ranks of the captains of industry."

The movement under the leaders of Hinduism to bridge the gulf between the depressed classes and the twice-born, said Mr. Montagu, emboldened him to say this, and he quoted Mr. Gokhale on the subject. Mr. Montagu contrasted Hinduism and Mahomedanism, saying that ignoring the antagonism between them would only enhance the evil, and he appealed to all Indians to unite for their country's good.

Discussing the functions of Parliament in regard to India, he strongly deprecated a tendency to assume antagonism between the interests of the Indian and the interests of the official.

British Prestige.

Time was undoubtedly, when it was the most important function of Parliament to see that government by prestige was not carried too far in India, and to explain that government by prestige pressed to its logical conclusion meant that a member of the subject race had no right of redress against the member of the ruling race, who injured him. "I do not say that it was ever so pressed in India. The prestige theory is now yielding to a strong equitable administration, but a great deal of nonsense is still talked about prestige, which might be a useful asset with the wild side of the frontier, but not with the educated Indian.

"I mean a theory producing irresponsibility and arrogance, and not that reputation of firm and dignified administration, which no Government can afford to disregard, and can only be acquired by deeds and temper, and not by an appeal to the blessed word 'prestige.'"

Referring to the problem of the amount of power we should retain or delegate in India, Mr. Montagu said, "You must remember the tradition of the British official. We cannot allow him to be crushed beneath responsibility to Indian opinion, now becoming articulate, added to undiminished responsibility to British opinion which, unwilling to surrender its function, has professed through, Parliament to delegate it. Let the Indian official work out his position in the new order of things, where justification by works must take the place of justification by reputation, and I have every confidence in the result."

The Debate.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Earl of Ronaldshay said he hoped the Government did not intend to reduce the Indian Army. It was inconceivable that Lord Kitchener should have left a superfluous number of men, when economy had been impressed upon him. He also denounced the cotton excise and advocated an export duty on raw jute.

Mr. Montagu, said the Earl of Ronaldshay, had advocated tariff reform in India, but the Government did not intend to depart from the Free Trade system. When the opportunity offered, they would make the fiscal system in India more in accord with what they believed to be the only sound economic doctrine.

Colonel Yate complained that the Indian people were not compensated for the loss on opium and urged the prevention of the export of morphine and cocaine from Europe. He declared that the questions of the Labour members in the House of Commons were obviously drafted by a secret society in Calcutta.

Mr. Keir Hardie denounced Press misrepresentation of Indian affairs.

Sir Albert Spicer moved a resolution in favour of the provision of facilities for primary, secondary and technical education in India.

Sir George Robertson pointed out that the introduction of elementary education would lead to the charge that they were trying to subvert Hinduism.

Mr. Montagu intimated that the Government was in full sympathy with the educational demand. When the scheme, which was now being elaborated, was known it would be seen that it would go a long way towards bettering the system.

The resolution was not pressed and was negatived without a division.

A Durbar Amnesty.

Sir John Jardine advocated the establishment of a University in Rangoon and the granting of an amnesty to political offenders on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar.

Mr. Montagu, replying during the debate, dealing with the proposed amnesty of prisoners and other suggestions concerning the Durbar, said it was not for him to make any kind of announcement. He could assure the members, however, that all suggestions would be brought to the notice of Lord Crewe.

Referring to the Press Act, he said, he believed it was being administered fairly and squarely to the best ability of the man, whose chief attribute was a scrupulous sense of fairness.

As regarded the suggestion that the Royal Indian Marine should patrol the Persian Gulf, Mr. Montagu said that the Admiralty never objected to supply ships. It was the duty of the Admiralty to protect British interests anywhere. India, he said, did not possess a navy. The Indian Marine existed for the purpose of hydrographical surveys.

Regarding education, Mr. Montagu said that Lord Crewe would receive a deputation to-morrow. There was every desire to do something to improve the lamentable position of Indian education.

The discussion on the Indian Budget, concluded Mr. Montagu, had been more harmonious than any Indian debate he remembered. He congratulated the House on the message of hope he was able to send to their Indian fellow subjects as a result of the debate.

The Budget was adopted.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION

Britain's Confidence in France.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Reuter's Agency states that the abandonment of the Norwegian visit of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet and the Fifth Cruiser Squadron is due to a change in the programmes of the Home and Atlantic fleets and is not connected with Morocco.

No new factor has supervened in the Moroccan question. Yesterday's conferences were due to a desire of the Ministers to hear orally from Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador to France, the French view of the situation. Britain adheres to Mr. Asquith's statement in the House of Commons on July 6, and is convinced that any settlement outside Morocco, which France may accept, will not be prejudicial to England.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The papers publish leaders and special articles on the Moroccan difficulty. Some of them are alarmist in tone, and testify to growing anxiety in regard to Anglo-German relations. The statement by Mr. Asquith, to-day, is eagerly awaited.

Sir Arthur Moore, commanding at Portsmouth, announces that certain battleships and cruisers of the Atlantic Fleet are returning to Portsmouth, in order to give leave to their crews, which means that they will be in Portsmouth for a month.

The papers point out that the whole of the third division of the Home Fleet, which was mobilised for the Coronation, was placed on a peace footing on the very day that the Atlantic Fleet was recalled.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

Inland Sea Formed.

SHANGHAI, JULY 27.

Most serious floods have occurred throughout the Yang-tse valley. The water at Hankow is the highest remembered. The I-Chang district has been converted into an inland sea. Several villages and thousands of acres of crops have been destroyed.

FOR BRITISH CHARITIES.

Maharaja Scindia's Noble Gift.

LONDON, JULY 26.

A letter from the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse announces a gift from the Maharaja Scindia of £8,000 for charities in commemoration of the Coronation.

His Majesty's apportionments of the gift include £2,000 for the King Edward Hospital Fund in London, and £1,000 respectively for the Naval, Military and Civil Service Charitable Funds.

The letter says King George knows well that so noble an act will arouse respect and gratitude for the Maharaja in all hearts.

"DAILY MAIL" AVIATION RACE.

M. Beaumont's Popular Win.

LONDON, JULY 26.

M. Beaumont has won the *Daily Mail* Aviation Race, covering 1,010 miles in 22 hours, 28 minutes, and showing amazing skill and endurance.

On landing at Brooklands he was greeted with enthusiastic cheering and carried shoulder high.

M. Vedrines was second with the time of 23 hours, 34 minutes for the same distance. He also received an ovation.

The crowds at Exeter, Salisbury and Brighton were most enthusiastic. The last stages were attended with the utmost excitement, M. Vedrines making a gallant effort to catch up M. Beaumont.

The next competitors have just left Glasgow.

RACING AT HOME.

Goodwood Cup Result.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The result of the Goodwood Cup was as follows:—

Kilbroney	1
Martingale II.	2
Yellow Slave	3

Five ran.

Won by a head, with one and a half lengths between the second and third.

The betting at the start—4 to 1 against Kilbroney, 8 to 1 against Martingale II and 7 to 2 against Yellow Slave.

Saint Crispin did not run. Martingale II. made the running until close home when Kilbroney challenged.

THE VETO BILL CRISIS.

Enthusiasm at the Halsbury Banquet.

LOYALTY TO PARTY LEADERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 26.

Lord Rosebery to-day had an audience of King George, at Buckingham Palace.

Some Unionist papers anticipate that Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne will resign their leadership, if the Party rejects their advice.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Among those, who attended the dinner to Lord Halsbury to-night were some of the most prominent Unionists of both Houses.

The latest adherents to the "no surrender" policy are Earl Waldegrave and Viscount Churchill,—the Unionist Whips in the House of Lords—Lord Roberts, the Marquis of Winchester and the Earl of Plymouth.

The Earl of Selborne, toasting Lord Halsbury, read a telegram from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain heartily supporting Lord Halsbury, and made a most fighting "no surrender" speech, in which he said that the division in the party was solely on the question of the creation of Peers. When that issue was past they would close their ranks.

Lord Halsbury, who received an ovation on rising to reply, made a most vehement appeal to resist the Parliament Bill to the end.

LATER.

No list of guests at the Halsbury banquet was given to the Press.

The *Morning Post* names 31 peers and 40 members of the House of Commons, among the 400 persons, who were present.

The proceedings were most enthusiastic, the guests repeatedly rising to cheer the speeches, which unanimously protested loyalty to the leaders of the Party.

Lord Salisbury remarked that he would sooner cut off his hand than minister to the fall of Lord Lansdowne. He said it was in a spirit of complete loyalty to Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, but with the determination to assist them in the more decided and more gallant course, that they would discuss the Bill when the House of Commons returned it. Lord Halsbury's remarks as to the possibility of impeachment for advising the creation of peers was frantically cheered. He said that the last time peers were created, the three authors were impeached. Two fled the country and one was imprisoned in the Tower.

Lord Milner said he never went into a fight with greater reluctance, but he would be wanting in self-respect if he in any way shared the responsibility for the creation of peers. Let the Government appoint its own agents to do its evil work.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that Mr. Asquith had tricked the Opposition, entrapped the Crown and deceived the people. "We as loyal subjects of the Crown," he declared, "and honest servants of the people will do our utmost to prevent a repetition of this outrage."

When Mr. Chamberlain described Mr. Asquith as a trickster, the hall echoed with shouts of "Traitor." Mr. Chamberlain was also greeted with cries of "Future Premier."

A telegram from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain said that the country was indebted to Lord Halsbury for refusing to surrender his principles at this crisis of her fate.

Two hundred and thirty peers have signified their support of Lord Lansdowne's policy.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort are paying a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians in Brussels. A banquet was given at the Palace, last evening, at which most cordial speeches were exchanged by the King and Queen Wilhelmina, emphasising friendship and confidence between the two countries.

The *Times* correspondent in Brussels wires that there is considerable feeling in Belgium in favour of a definite understanding with Holland. The possibility of a military arrangement has been discussed for some time.

KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN IN LONDON.

Visit of ex-King Manoel.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The King and Queen of Spain have arrived in London. The ex-King Manoel visited King Alfonso.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Another Victory for Indians.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Indians beat Durham by eight wickets, the Indians making 95 runs for two wickets in the second innings.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Essex drew with Lancashire at Leyton, but gained a first innings victory.

Middlesex beat Worcestershire by ten wickets at Lord's.

Surrey defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 214 runs at the Oval.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Mr. P. F. Warner (Middlesex) and Smith (Warwickshire) have accepted invitations to go to Australia with the M. C. C. team.

DISTURBED PERSIA.

Roads Infested with Brigands.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 27.

A Persian correspondent says, that unsatisfactory as the state of affairs is in the neighbourhood of Shiraz, it is none the less further east and north, Birjand and Kaim districts being overrun with bands of Baluchi robbers and not a road in the locality can be considered safe.

The prevalence of the skin disease named ringworm among the British troops in the garrison at Karachi, continues to be very distressing, over 100 men being still in hospital, though the greatest care has been exercised and very strict supervision is enforced.

GANG OF RAILWAY THIEVES.

Twenty-six Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

A gang of alleged railway thieves known as Chamtas, numbering about fifty persons, whose depredations on the railways throughout India have been a cause of great anxiety to the officials, and whose career of crime has extended over years, has just been brought to book. Twenty-six persons have been arrested, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and the remainder on different railways throughout India.

These persons, according to the evidence taken on commission at the Sealdah Police Court, have, from the proceeds of their alleged robberies amassed considerable wealth and landed property and practically own four villages in the Bombay and Poona Districts, namely, Rui, Mourghaon, Vadgaon and Babarde, where they carry on the trade of money lending and are doing a brisk business. One method of the gang, according to police evidence, was to move about in small parties. Each party, being accompanied by females on their arrival in any large town or city, a large house would be rented where all parties would meet and settle down for a few days in order there to decide their next place of attack.

Inspector Banerjee of Ranaghat was examined yesterday before the Magistrate of Sealdah on commission. Other witnesses will be examined.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Government Consider a Concession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The Government of India have now under consideration the question of what concession could be made to mark the Royal visit to India. In view of the recent reforms already carried out, no wide scheme would, in all probability, be considered admissible, however great may be the desire to please the people. The prospect of a drought, scarcity and the loss of the opium revenue at the present moment preclude immediate action regarding any concession which involves a heavy financial outlay. It would be absolutely necessary, therefore, to consider the financial effect prior to any final decision being adopted. This problem is, therefore, engaging the consideration of Government.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Celebration in Rangoon.

RANGOON, JULY 27.

The President of the Rangoon Municipality will propose at the general meeting of the Committee on Tuesday that a sum of Rs. 15,000 be contributed towards the Coronation Fund to be opened in Rangoon, to celebrate in a suitable manner the Proclamation of the coming Coronation of the King and Queen at Delhi.

BRAHMAPUTRA IN FLOOD.

Distress at Goalpara.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 27.

Owing to the great flood on the Brahmaputra, Goalpara is now under water. Most of the Assamese huts, cottages and buildings have come down and the sufferings of the middle and poor classes are great. The people seldom get even one meal a day. A portion of the main road has been carried away, and the people who were living near it have fled with their children, leaving their property to the mercy of the flood. Many of the population spend their nights on the roads and streets. Owing to the flood, the mails were detained for two days, as the railway lines between Golakgunge and Aminagaon were swept away.

DISCOVERY OF ARMS.

Found at School near Sonarang.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 27.

The police discovered on Tuesday at Routbhog a large quantity of arms, including eleven rifles—Martini and Snider—700 rounds of ammunition and also some revolvers. These were found on the roof of the High School of Routbhog which is close to Sonarang. It will be remembered that Mon Mohan Dey, a witness in the Mushiguni bomb case, was murdered there, and Sonarang was recently the scene of three murders.

FIRE ON S. S. "CITY OF GLASGOW."

S. S. "Norkoowa" Repaired.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 27.

A fire was discovered yesterday in one of the coal bunkers of the "City of Glasgow" lying at Keamari. The ignition was confined to the bunkers and no serious damage was done, the fire having been got under control soon after.

The S. S. "Norkoowa" which was put back to Karachi on account of some damage to a pump in the engine room has been thoroughly overhauled and passed by the Government Surveyors of the Port. She will leave for Mauritius in a couple of days.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ABORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The formal sanction of the Secretary of State has been received for the despatch of a small punitive force against the Abors and probably General Bower Commanding the Assam Brigade, will be selected to command the force, the strength which is not to exceed 2,500 men of all arms including a maxim detachment. The condition of the Abor country is still unfavourable for purposes of punitive operations and foul the will thus advance into the Abor country in the autumn.

Figures published in Tokio show that in 1909, there were 340 cases of the cutting and stealing of telegraph wires on the South Manchuria Railway by Chinese, 108 cases in 1910, and 40 cases in the first five months of 1911. In addition, there were eleven attempts at train-wrecking in the current year. The Japanese speak of increasing the railway guards unless the Chinese exercise greater vigilance.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

V.

The next point to be considered is overcalling. It has already been explained that in many cases it is right to overcall your own partner, even when he opens with the best bid No Trumps. All these cases raise points of card judgment for which no hard and fast rule can be made. Naturally you overcall your partner into a better bid if his original bid encourages you to do so, and once more let it be repeated and engraven on every mind, that you should never except under pressure of absolute and uncommon necessity leave your partner in with Two Spades or One Club. Always overcall that if you can. Nor with six or more of one of the red suits not established and little use for No Trumps, should you fail to lift your partner out of No Trumps into your red suit, leaving him, with that information to judge whether it be wise to overcall you back again into his No Trumps.

Those are the principal cases in which, lacking any intermediate suggestion from the enemy you should always overcall your own partner. As to overcalling your opponents, it is as obvious as it is elementary (but let it be borne in mind that I am hoping to help beginners as well as to settle theory for the most advanced players, so that I must sometimes descend to the most rudimentary strata of the game) that overcalling falls under two heads of classification. 1. When you are bidding in earnest for the deal. 2. When you are merely pushing your opponent into a larger and therefore riskier contract.

Certainly one of the most interesting as well as one of the most exasperating features of Auction Bridge is the "push" overcall. You may open with one No Trump having at least ten certain tricks in your hands, but wholly void of Diamond. Now if W. overcalls with two Diamonds, and you get no help from your partner N., you are in a difficulty. It is quite possible that W. may have six sitting Diamonds and nothing else. He won't make his two Diamonds that is moderately certain, but he may effectively stop your two No Trumps. Yet it is repugnant to human nature, combative human nature at any rate, to be robbed of such a splendid hand by a wretched sneaking-side pull of this sort. And 99 out of every hundred players will wrathfully call two No Trumps. Then if the "pusher" has been lying low with six sitting Diamonds he may add very substantial injury to insult by doubling you, and spread eagling your noble array of cards, with his solid little phalanx of Diamonds. Result instead of romping home and being patted on the back by an applausive partner, you have to watch with the best grace you can, the enemy smilingly adding 100 to his score above the line. Incidentally the "pusher" should be very chary of doubling even with the lead, because that tells too plain a tale. And the scared No Trumper may just have sense enough to come in out of the rain, using Hearts as an umbrella. With such a hand as is supposed here, he would have little difficulty in getting three Hearts, or even the game. That is where the sly pusher too often over-reaches himself. Greed is an odious vice, and when retribution falls upon it at Auction Bridge, no one sympathizes with the victim. Nine times out of ten you may take it that two diamonds over one No. Trump is a provocative push. Sometimes, very rarely, it is a serious bid.

But one of the great difficulties of Auction Bridge is that there are as yet no known (and legitimate) means of discriminating between a mere "push" and a genuine serious conscientious contractual effort. One thing, however, is clear and certain. If your partner can stop the suit in which you are overcalled in No Trumps, it is his duty as a fellow man to tell you so by raising your No Trump. Then you know (or haply think you know, sometimes it turns out quite otherwise) where you stand. And even if you are being overcalled in Hearts, and the push is carried the length of three Hearts, you may often safely go over into Three No Trumps comfortably assured that the enemy can't run away with the whole heart suit. It is the whole duty of your partner when you are being pushed to let you know if he can that the push is to some extent a bluff. As a rule this is best done by raising your one No Trump to two. Some players prefer to double the suit in which you have been overcalled, leaving it to you to decide whether in such circumstances you prefer to bid for the game or take it out of the enemy. As already pointed out, a double would seem to imply greater strength in the suit doubled, than merely raising your No Trump in spite of the overcall. In all such situations much depends on the strength of your own hand.

If it is good enough to be moderately sure of two No Trumps, provided five tricks are not made straight off in the red suit announced against you, you may safely go on when your partner doubles. But if your hand is a light No Trumper, you have a lot of intricate and troublesome considerations to weigh. Your partner's double may be, quite likely is, on five of the suit to the 10. He may fairly reckon that with such length in Trumps and your No Trumper to back him, he will defeat the proposed two trick contract. But those five Hearts or Diamonds won't be of the least use to you in No Trumps. And if your hand is rather sketchy it is usually better to leave the enemy in with doubled Hearts or Diamonds, and roundly curse your partner, if they make their contract good. The worst of this kind of double, as of all doubles for that matter is that it gives the enemy the chance of making the game as well as the contract. Three diamonds are quite innocuous, but three doubled diamonds, are as good as three No Trumps. And so right down the gamut.

You may be inclined to think that at Auction Bridge Spades are really grovellingly harmless. But here is a hand from actual play in which the game might have been quite easily won on Spades. It wasn't, because the bids went off into other resits. But it is rather an amazing hand, and as nothing is so interesting as a little practice sandwiched in to dry theory let us contemplate its peculiar beauty and instructiveness. E. deals (pardon me not making the dealer S. here, but I happened to be S. myself and so the hand is indelibly imprinted on my mind as it actually occurred.) Score let us say game all Love all. E. called one diamond, S. held five diamonds to the Jack. The Ace King ten and one small Heart, the deuce of clubs, and three baby spades. S. said No. W. called one Heart. Now N. might if he had wanted to, to run for home in a dark tortuous way, have called Four Spades. And with the hand he held I rather think he ought to have opened with that extraordinary bid. It would, at least, have been an emphatic announcement, unmistakably clear, to his partner. Suppose he had could any player have resisted the temptation of doubling four spades. N. might then have re-doubled, and if he had been left there, he would have made the game quite easily on Spades.

This kind of thing doesn't often happen, but it may. What did happen was that N. did not mention his Spades at all, but went into Two Clubs, which is a quite non-committal call, over one Heart. E. called two Hearts, S. No. (lying by for eventualities) W. No. N. four clubs. E. Double I. No. W. Three Hearts N. six clubs. Things getting more than a bit-thick here considering that four clubs had already been doubled. (S. ciphering it out as well as he could in much perplexity and agony of soul) by at-last. N. Redouble.

Now here is a truly remarkable position. A man who isn't afraid to redouble six clubs over an original Diamond and then three Hearts, must have prodigious Spades and Clubs. There is nothing else he can possibly be talking about. But is it sure that he can make good this enormous contract S. doubts. It is absolutely sure, however that if N. is a truthful person, and S. has every reason to believe that he is, S. can make three No Trumps. The worst that could possibly happen is that he might lose four Diamonds and as the Diamond call came from E. he ought not to lose more than three. He, therefore, overcalls N. into Three No Trumps N. is seen to be wildly figuring out how many Clubs and Spades are now required, realizes that it can't be done and with a weary sigh passes. W. relying on his Hearts, which his partner once backed up leads a Heart, when with the air of a Christian Martyr, N. lays down seven Spades headed by tierce major, and six clubs headed by quart major. Of course this is a grand slam with two tricks over in No Trumps for S., but N. wasn't a bit pleased. He wanted to make a grand slam in Clubs re-doubled. But if we suppose that E. leads a Spade (W. had no Spades and one small club) and that E. then holds five clubs to the ten, N. will not make a grand slam, will not even make his contract, and will go down Two Hundred above the line. As far as I can see the three No Trumps was a certainty against any possible distribution of the cards, and therefore on the whole probably right. But N. mourns over that hand, and probably will do so to the end of his life.

ACE OF SPADES.

DACOITY IN A TRAIN.

Case Referred to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

At the High Court, yesterday, Justices Caspersz and Sharfuddin were engaged in the hearing of the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Dacca, in the case of the King-Emperor vs. Suresh Chandra Gupta.

The facts of the case were stated as follows :—On the 10th October, 1909, Hemendra Nath Chatterjee, Rash Mohun Dutt and a Durwan, employees of Monohar Pal, a timber and jute merchant, left Narsinganj by the 5-10 p. m. train for Kaeraid. They had with them Rs. 23,000. At Dacca Station, six or seven respectable-looking young men got into a compartment next to that occupied by these travellers. After the train left Joydebpur, it was alleged that accused Suresh Chunder Sen Gupta and two others went out of the compartment along the footboard of the train and came back again.

According to the case for the prosecution, the accused, who was known to the complainant, Rash Mohun, with several other young men, came to the compartment occupied by Rash Mohun through the lavatory. They were armed with knives. It was alleged that they first attacked the Durwan who was stabbed twice in the chest. Rash Mohun was also stabbed. The dacoits, as alleged, then threw Rash Mohun and Durwan out of the compartment on to the railway line. Hemendra was held down and stabbed in the back in five places. They then threw the money, which was in seven bags, out on the right-hand side of the train. Towards the end of the occurrence, a gun was fired, and the dacoits left the train which was still running.

The Guard, Higgins, who heard the report of the revolver, looked out and saw two men jump out of the train. Higgins then went along the foot board to the carriage from which he had seen the men jump and found the wounded man, Hemendra, who told him what had happened. Rash Mohun also came to Rajendrapur station and narrated the whole story on October 11. The dead body of the Durwan was found by a railway porter. The accused was arrested and committed to the Sessions.

The jury gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and unanimously found the accused not guilty. Disagreeing with the verdict of the jury, the Sessions Judge thought it necessary to submit the case to the High Court.

The hearing was adjourned.

INDIAN TEA CESS COMMITTEE.

Half-yearly Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Indian Tea Cess Committee a sum of Rs 2,000 was allotted to the Indian Tea Association, London, for advertising Indian Tea at the Festival of the Empire Exhibition in London. Mr. W. Warrington was elected Chairman and Mr. Mackenzie, Vice-Chairman, while the following gentlemen were elected to form an Executive Committee:—Messrs. G. Anderson, W. A. Duncan, W. M. Fraser, C. D. Inglis, and R. R. Tuynbee.

QUETTA STAFF COLLEGE.

Revised Regulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Revised regulations have been issued by the Government of India, detailing the conditions of admission and course of studies, at the Staff College, Quetta. It is laid down that twenty-four vacancies are to be filled up by competition and by nomination annually, of which, approximately one-third will be allotted to the British and two-thirds to the Indian Service. The regulations then give details of the syllabus of the Entrance Examination, general instructions and the course of studies during the first and second years.

A RANGOON ADVOCATE SUSPENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 27.

The Chief Court of Lower Burma to-day suspended Mr. J. C. Sircar, Advocate, for six months, for unprofessional conduct. It is alleged that he, on September 8th, 1910, signed a false declaration and schedule of one Chetty Aung Myat in an insolvency case who was indebted to him for a sum of Rs. 1.0 which sum to Nga Po was his adviser, he deliberately advised him to omit from the schedule. The object of the omission was probably that he should be paid in full and not be on the creditors list. The pleader was also charged with professional misconduct in regard to two other charges of having instituted a false suit and signed a false declaration in respect of an insolvent's property consisting of a house and land. He was acquitted on both these charges.

MARWARI FIRMS FAIL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

Within the last two days, two well-known Marwari firms have, it is understood, suspended payment. The total debts of these three firms amount to fifteen lakhs of rupees. In consequence of these failures a few small firms, whose capital does not exceed Rs. 50,00 to Rs. 8,000, have also suspended payment. It is understood that this state of the market has been brought about by the slackness of trade up-country. The despatch of cloth has ceased and money is not forthcoming. Consequently the firms that have goods in hands, but no cash, are critically situated. If it does not rain in the United Provinces within a week, this will entail a great loss upon the Calcutta market.

THE KOLAR CATASTROPHE.

Eighty Bodies Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 27.

A "Madras Times" correspondent reports that he visited the Kolar Gold Fields on Monday, and describes the state of affairs after the recent air blast, as appalling. He adds, "up to yesterday, the 24th instant, over 80 bodies have been recovered and nearly 50 injured have been taken out. There is no knowing how many more remain dead and wounded underground."

PLAGUE MORTALITY REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The mortality from plague has further declined and deaths in all India during the week ending 22nd July were 1,433 against 2,117 seizures. The provincial figures were as follows :—Bombay 686 deaths; Madras 106; Bengal 60; the United Provinces 19; the Punjab 125; Burma 85; Mysore 299; and Hyderabad 40.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 27.

The freight market has relapsed into a quiet state and the amount of tonnage taken up on the berth has been moderate. The continued holding-off of the rain in certain important parts of the country is now causing a real anxiety and the position is fast becoming critical. The Punjab has had showers, here and there, and to-day, a light rainfall spread over the United Provinces. The wheat growing tracts which serve Karachi can hold out yet, but there is urgent want of rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Khandesh and the Central Provinces and this must make business difficult and uncertain. Shippers at the moment are moving with extreme caution. Only one steamer has been chartered during the week.

EN PASSANT.

COINCIDENTALLY, the question of "Motor Hooting" appears to be affecting certain folk of the two first Cities of the Empire. In London it has become the subject of Legislation, protection being chiefly sought for residential localities, where, in these days, the old familiar "streets calls" are rarely heard, though it would seem the terror that "hooteth" by night remains un-banned. In Bombay the nuisance is over-estimated. What it may become, with the many innovations being realised in these instruments of warning, may be a subject of apprehension for the near future. But how and where is the line to be drawn? A motor driver going at an ordinary legitimate speed through the streets on the silent type of car must have constant resource to his horn. This is necessitated in a great measure by lack of proper traffic regulation, or, that no law, apparently, prohibits the grouping of stragglers in the middle of our thoroughfares to carry on their debates.

On the other hand it might be difficult in Bombay to find the parallel to secluded parts in London rendered horrible (as may be inferred by the severity of the remedy) by the motor horn. Here we are chiefly dwellers in Flats, where the occasional hoot of a passing motor is as nothing compared to the varied strains of pianos, gramophones etc, of different degrees, and all in operation at the same time. There is not much of a case made out against the poor chaffeur of Bombay yet.

Notwithstanding the red herring drawn across the line of debate on the Declaration of London it was found that in a House of 532 members there was a majority of 70 only in its favour. It has been urged, that a question like this should not be made a party one, but the fact remains that the principal leaders of Parties are ranged on opposite sides, and the subject therefore becomes merged in the usual routine of politics. The Prime Minister averred that England was an actual gainer by the measure.

The first Lord of the Admiralty said that the Navy of England fully secures the safe transit of food supplies. Lord Charles Beresford stated that one hundred additional cruisers must be laid down to protect our trade routes if it becomes law. The bewildered public must necessarily be at a loss to know who is to be trusted when authorities differ on such vital points. In her dependent position, as far as food supplies are concerned, Great Britain wants absolute security from the chance of becoming a hungry, and therefore an angry, nation. Judging from the spirit recently displayed in strikes, the temper of the majority could not safely be tried by hunger forced upon it by the theories of Administrators.

As might be anticipated the recent utterances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer who, in the estimation of our would be Continental opponents, might have stood for "little Englandism," has created something of a hubbub in a certain section of the German Press. It is proverbial that propounders of the policy, alluded to, from the outer circles of administration, should, from the elevated inner boundaries, develop conviction that pre-eminence and prestige are, after all, things to be desired in nations. Welshmen are about as pugnacious as they make 'em, and it may be that Mr. Lloyd George will nobly vindicate his latest opinions, and the spirit of his race, if occasion arise. The contemplative public has, probably, already formed its impressions of German, 's recent action in Morocco from reading between the lines of her general attitude regarding Foreign Policy during the past few years. Germany wishing to pose as a Protector of Islam, a suggestion in the present instance from an Austrian journal, is an old story with a subtle meaning. Apart from her support of France, at the present juncture, Great Britain has vital interests in Morocco, and one of the most gratifying elements on prevailing politics is that both parties are as one in the matter.

Eighty-nine thousand troops of all branches of the Empire's service will be quartered at Delhi, during the coming Durbar. Of these, 25,000 will be British. The Military display must, therefore, be one of the greatest features of the event. But the dust and the heat (for even in December at Delhi, the sun's rays are intense) will tax the powers of endurance to the utmost. For his part, however, 'Tommy Atkins' may be trusted to turn up with a smiling face to take his share in the by no means unimportant item of recreation to be provided in the Inter-Regimental Football contest for the King's Cup; in which the winners of finals in Army Divisional contests will compete. This tournament will undoubtedly comprise the greatest struggles in the game of the era.

While on the subject of Football, some reference may consistently be made to the display of the Mohan Bagan Club (a team of Bengalees) in the Indian Football Shield Competition now proceeding at Calcutta. At the time of writing they have reached, the finals wherein they are opposed to the East Yorks, and with the probability of coming out on the top. The predilection for "Soccer" among Bengalees is not a new development. For some 20 years they have entered the several competitions obtaining at Calcutta, and in many instances have won trophies. In the competition referred to the first team of these worthies to enter was from the Siva Bazar Club, which had for many years (and has up to now, for all I know to the contrary) an allotment on the Maidan for games. Though an excellent and scientific form was developed, this team usually went down before other senior combinations, more especially the Military. Later times produced the Mohan Bagan team, but until now neither came into the final stage. Should this latter named group pull off the I. F. A. Shield, they will probably enter for the Rovers Competition, and on their present form give the best of the teams a close game. As an old Calcutta player, I am able to vouch for perfect sportsmanlike qualities in Bengalees, in the past, which, I have no doubt, will still be demonstrated.

Meanwhile the "Harwood League" pursues its course with no very startling developments. The "Gunners" went down rather badly before the "Royal Warwicks' 7-love which I do not think quite represents the difference between the teams. The two penalties were unfortunate, (in one case over hard) and one of the goals would have been awarded 'offside' by 2 out of 3 Referees. But in 3 games out of 4, there would be a 4 goal margin. The Y. M. C. A. team has taken a decided turn for the better. With an improved defence they would be a greater force to reckon with. Their lowering of the colours of the Bombay Football Club on Wednesday could scarcely have been anticipated if the latter had been in full strength. Harwood's absence at back, and Barnard's in the forward line made all the difference. The next great struggle will be on Saturday, when the Bombay Gymkhana meet the "Royal Warwicks." The result is undoubtedly, a foregone conclusion, but the Civilians may be in a form to give the doughty Midlanders a good game, while we shall look to Cupper to further draw on his prowess which has, so far, placed the only goal to debit of the Military team.

LE TATILLON.

MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA.

Arrival at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The Maharaja of Daibhanga arrived at Simla yesterday afternoon and was received at the railway station by Raja Sir Harnam Singh, the Hon. Mr. Har Kissen Lal and the leading residents of Simla. The Maharaja was garlanded and conducted to his residence, "Wheatfield." The Hindus of the station gave him a hearty reception and welcomed him as the recognised leader of the orthodox Hindus of the country.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted private interviews to Babu Gurudas Singh Bedi, Sheikh Rasuddin Sing and Babu Prithipal Singh at Viceregal Lodge yesterday.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge attended the concert and the presentation of prizes at Auckland House, Simla, yesterday afternoon.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

PATRICIA PENDRAGON by E. Ward (White)—is a well-written sensational story. Patricia, a young lady of ancient lineage, is reduced to work for her living, and becomes governess or companion in a nouveau riche family, where the daughter is very anxious to marry into the peerage. It so happens that Patricia has a cousin who is heir to an Earldom, but very poor, so here is Patricia's opportunity. The plans are laid and the threads are spun, largely by Patricia herself, to bring about this alliance. But as luck will have it Patricia and Tony Shotover fall in love with each other; and the heiress simple and innocent as she seems, has had a little affair of the heart of her own, and when she dies, on the eve of her wedding, under peculiar circumstances, and leaving by her will all her fortune to her fascinating companion, suspicion falls upon the companion. What the real facts are and how they are brought to light are matters for which reference must be made to the story which is written with considerable skill and knowledge of society and of human character.

THE COLONEL'S STORY by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor (Macmillan)—This is an American story and why "Colonel" no one knows as the hero had never been in any army, but had been for a short time in the Navy. It is a homely old-fashioned story of Virginia. There is nothing exciting about it. The Colonel falls in love with a girl, but she prefers a younger man, so the chivalrous old man sets about removing the obstacles to their union and brings Douglas Newton and Thirley together.

REPTON by Lieut.-Colonel F. Kane (Murray)—The hero, Charles Repton was left an orphan and his father's wish, but not command was that he would become a Jesuit priest. Instead, however, of becoming a priest he takes to the occupation of fighting, as the period of the story is the end of the seventeenth centuries. There were plenty of opportunities for adventurous characters, and Colonel Kane has related these adventures in a most interesting manner. The book is full of stirring incident and is well worth reading.

PEOPLE OF POPHAM by Mrs. George Wemys (Constable)—is just a charming book, reminding one of "Crauford" a book much read by people some years ago. Christian Hope tells the story—a story of the joys and sorrows that come one and all the people in the village of Popham. In the course of them we meet villagers and servants, the great folk at "The Hall," the village doctor and parson, with their respective wives, and some maiden ladies who fill in the picture. All are portrayed with singularly happy intuition. We laugh and weep with and at them, and all the time we are charmed as much by the manner as the matter of the volume. A book that will be read and enjoyed by all lovers of a really good story taken from life.

THE RING OF PLEASURE by Paul Creswick (John Long)—a story of Lady Hamilton. The hero is Robert Hart, who became the nominal husband of the lovely and erratic Emma, afterwards the notorious Lady Hamilton, while the heroine is Emma herself in her girlhood, which, according to Mr. Creswick, was certainly not the least exciting period in her remarkable career. The extremely complicated plot is ably handled, and the atmosphere manners, and diction of the late eighteenth century are well reproduced.

Messrs Methuen announce that they will publish in the early autumn Miss Marie Corelli's New Romance "Life Everlasting". It is now three years since her last novel was issued and the advance demand for the new novel is tremendous. "Life Everlasting" is of a nature to delight and enthral all lovers of the occult and unseen. It will be remembered that this brilliant novelist started her career with that remarkable psychical experience "A Romance of two Worlds". a book which is as eagerly read to-day as when first published; and other works of a like character have come from her pen, notably "The Master Christian". The present work is on the same lines of psychic thought, and deals with a strange love story of both mortal and immortal passion, combined with some new and startling suggestions on the cause of life and death. The writer propounds her theories with lucidity and power, bringing the latest discoveries of science to her aid, and proving herself to be a deep student of mysteries which perplex yet ever fascinate the human mind. It is likely that her work will bring hope and consolation to many for whom the present life seems futile and the future one uncertain.

Among the books which Messrs. Longmans will publish early in the autumn is a work called "the position of women in Indian life." Over the signature of any Hindu lady, such a book would have commanded public attention, but as it emanates with all the prestige attached to the name of Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda, the British Press may feel justified in looking forward to this unique publication with special interest. Her husband the Gaikwar is the foremost Indian Prince to try Western institutions in his State. Her Highness, who has paid no less than seven long visits to the West, including two to America, is qualified to give Indian woman her impressions of women's organisations in the West. The book contains nineteen chapters, including one on Japan, which Her Highness has also visited. In "the position of women in Indian life" the point on which great stress is laid is that it is not antagonism, but co-operation between the sexes that is required, and that man's guidance is necessary to help woman to attain the highest of which she is capable. True to this maxim, the Maharani, as appears in the Preface, has enlisted the co-operation of a literary man who for the last seven years has paid particular attention to the subject, a fact which the elaborate Table of Contents clearly shows. The book is dedicated to the women of India.

To commemorate the Coronation of his Majesty, Mr. H. K. Newton, Unionist M.P., for the Harwich Division of Essex, has presented to each public elementary school (other than infants' schools) in his constituency a library of standard works of fiction, intended for the home reading of the children, contained in a suitable bookcase, made of British oak. The number of books presented to each school varies from 120 to twenty, according to the number of scholars attending. The books are specially bound in Royal purple cloth, and have an inscription in gilt, with the Royal cypher, on the cover. Amongst the works of fiction presented to the schools, the following are included: "Robinson Crusoe," "Tom Brown's School Days," "Uncle Tom's Cabin." "The Children of the New Forest," "A Book of Golden Deeds," "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare," "Westward Ho!" "Tom Cringle's Log," "Oliver Twist" and other works, by Charles Dickins, "Ivanhoe" and other works by Sir Walter Scott, "Henry Esmond," "East Lynne," "John Halifax Gentlemen," "The Channings," "Lavengro," and "Emma." The books have been produced by Messrs. Thomas Nelson and Sons.

Mr. Werner Laurie will publish shortly a book, entitled "The Literary Pageant." This volume, which will be published at 1s. net, is brought out in aid of the Prince Francis of Teck Memorial Fund of the Middlesex Hospital, and contains twenty plates in colour and half-tone. The contributors include Rudyard Kipling, William de Morgan, Hall Caine, W. J. Locke, Conan Doyle, W. W. Jacobs, Gilbert Parker, Israel Zangwill, Elinor Glyn, De Vere Stacpool, the Baroness Orczy, Owen Seaman, Mrs. F.A. Steel, Arthur Morrison, Mrs. C.N. Williamson, Victoria Cross, Jerome K. Jerome, Robert Hichens, whilst the artists include amongst many others Sir Charles Holroyd, Frank Brangwyn, Claude Shepperson, G. L. Stampa, John Hassall, Starr Wood, and Alfred Praga.

The Oxford University Press will shortly publish, under the title of "The Greek Commonwealth," a study of the political and economic life of ancient Athens, by Mr. Alfred E. Zimmern, who has attempted to render new material accessible in an attractive form to the general reader, and to use it for the revision of traditional estimates of Athenian civilisation as a whole.

Mr. Murray announces for immediate publication the long-promised study of Japanese poetry by Professor Basil Hall Chamberlain, of the University of Tokio. Mr. Chamberlain has translated into English metres as closely as possible related to the originals examples of every form of Japanese poetry, from the first lyric verse to the mediæval drawas, and so down to the clear-cut epigrammatic poetry of the present day. Through the medium of its literary expression, the evolution of the Japanese mind and character is thus traced from stage to stage, so that the book has more that a purely analytical value. Construction no less than criticism is of the essence of its method.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," July 27.)

Mr Framji Barjorji Garda, Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, is granted an extension by one month of the privilege leave for one month granted to him.

Mr Vishindas Rambux Mirchandani, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from 15th August.

Messrs B B Kunte and B D Sabnis, Second Class Subordinate Judges of Kalyan and Alibag, respectively, who have been deputed to assist the First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, and the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Mahad, respectively, for three months from the 1st September, are invested Judges of Courts of Small Causes, respectively, at Thana and Mahad.

Mr Ishwarlal Damodardas Munim, LL B, Acting Subordinate Judge, Bulsar, will be a Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr A F Chinoy, Acting Junior Judges' Clerk will act as Senior Judges' Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, during the absence on leave of Mr M Conway or until further orders.

Mr H H Hood, an Assistant Collector in Class II of the Imperial Customs Service, is posted to Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Rustam Bamansha Vakil will be Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments.

Mr Shamrao Dinanath Mankar will be Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments.

Mr Manchershah Kavasji Gazdar will act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, vice Mr Shamrao Dinanath Mankar on leave.

The Karachi Municipality have elected Mr. Gidumal Lekhraj to act as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Karachi during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas.

The following appointments of Inspectors of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, vice Mr. J. R. Carpenter, retired, are made: Mr. C. Walke to be second, Mr. A. H. Fell to be third, Mr. E. Woods to be fourth, Mr. J. A. Spencer to be fifth and Mr. F. H. Ularidge to be sixth Inspector.

Mr. Mulji Kalidas Shukla is granted fifteen days' privilege leave in extension of the leave granted to him, Mr. Bhaishanker Gopalji Joshi continuing to act as Mamlatdar of Mandvi.

Mr. M. E. Karanjawala, acting as Excise Sub-Inspector, Bombay, having been appointed to act in another vacancy, Mr. M. M. Lala, a candidate, has been appointed to act as Sub-Inspector vice Mr A Y Sule

The privilege leave for two months granted with effect from the 1st ult., to Mr. Hormusji K. Mehta, Excise Sub-Inspector, Hubli, Dharwar and Kundgol, Dharwar District, has been extended by twenty days.

The privilege leave for two months granted to Mr. Mir Mahomed Hamidkhan Divanji, Excise Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Haveri, Dharwar District, was extended by one month.

Mr. Dhanjisha R. Lalkaka, Excise Inspector, Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed, Ahmednagar District, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr D M More, Excise Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Ahmednagar, will act as Excise Inspector vice Mr Lalkaka.

Mr A K Saptarishi, Excise Sub-Inspector, Shevgaon, will do duty at the Liquor Warehouse, Ahmednagar, vice Mr More.

Mr Gulsherkhan Imamkhan Pathan, Head Master, Urdu School, Rahuri, will act as Excise Sub-Inspector, Snevgaon, vice Mr More.

Mr R S Gordon, Excise Inspector, Maval Range, Poona District, has been granted privilege leave for one month, and Mr N G Moghe, Excise Sub-Inspector, Mulshi Petha and the Bhor State is appointed to act for him in addition to his own duties.

Mr Shankar Waman Bhave, Excise Sub-Inspector, Ganja Warehouse, Vita, Satara District, has been granted privilege leave for two months, and Mr S H Daniels, clerk in the correspondence office of the Collector of Satara, is appointed to act for him.

Mr Pragji Bhimbhai, Excise Havilder, Dhansura Outpost, Ahmedabad District, has been appointed to act as Sub-Inspector, Modasa, vice Mr. Merwanji B Mehta.

Extraordinary leave without allowances for four months is granted to Mr. Ardeshir K Lalkaka, now District Excise Inspector, Chiplun and Sangmeshwar, Ratnagiri District, in continuation of the combined leave for thirteen months.

Mr. Babaji Esji Birmole, Sub-Inspector, Vengurla, Ratnagiri District, will act as District Inspector, Chiplun and Sangmeshwar, vice Mr. Lalkaka.

Mr. P V Mondkar, a candidate, will act as Sub-Inspector, Vengurla, vice Mr Birmole.

Mr N G Chandorkar, First Class Magistrate in the Thana District, is invested with the powers of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate to be exercised in the sub-division consisting of Kalyan, Murbad and Shahapur Talukas.

Mr Gopal Vishnu Bam, Overseer, Second Grade, permanent, and First Grade substantive "pro tem" is transferred from the Gujarat Irrigation to the Thana District.

On expiry of his leave, Mr Narhar Narayan Natu, Overseer, Second Grade, is transferred from the West Khandesh to the Sholapur District.

Privilege leave for one month and eleven days was granted to Mr T G P Iyer, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, from 5th June to 15th July, both days inclusive.

On the expiry of privilege leave, Mr S S Aiyangar, B A, L C E, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Belgaum District to the Ratnagiri and Kolaba District.

Probationary Inspector Ganpat Anant Desai, of the Dharwar District, is confirmed in his appointment.

Second Grade Police Inspector Muktum Hussein, of the Dharwar District, is granted three months' privilege leave.

The following transfers of Inspectors are ordered:—Fourth-grade Inspector Pranlal Keshavlal from the Kaira to the Broach District; Fourth Grade Inspector Dwarkaprasad Manbhodh, from the Broach District to Kaira District.

First Grade Police Inspector George Walter Noel, of the Finger Print Bureau, having returned from long leave has resumed duty the following reversions of Inspectors are ordered:— Acting First Grade Inspector Yeshwant Mahadeo Karnik of the Thana District to the Second Grade; Acting Second Grade Inspector Nusserwanji Cowasje Patel, LLB., of the Nasik District to the Third Grade; acting Third Grade Inspector Alfred Thomas Joseph New of the G I P Railway to the Fourth Grade; acting Fourth Grade Inspector Gopalji Kalyanji of the Ahmedabad District to Sub-Inspector, First Grade, in the Surat District.

Consequent on the reversions ordered above, the following changes are ordered in the chain of acting arrangements in respect to the following officers:—Inspector Motilal Jiwanlal Desai, LLB, should be considered as acting in the Second Grade vice Inspector Sayad Hussen Muktam on long leave; Inspector Annaji Ramchandra Ante should be considered as acting in the Third Grade vice Inspector Mir Jafferali on long leave on medical certificate; and Sub-Inspector Ashanna Ramchandra Akul should be considered as acting Inspector in the Fourth Grade vice Inspector Mohonlal Nagardas on long leave.

Mr Dattatraya Trimbak Aradhye will be President of the Municipality of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District vice Mr G R Keskar, resigned.

Mr Khandubhai Khusalbhai is appointed a nominated member of the District Local Board of Surat, vice Mr Sadashiv Narsinhram, resigned.

Mr Hiralal Bulakhiram is appointed a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Kapadvanj in the Kaira District, vice Mr Chhaganlal Motilal, resigned.

Mr Chhotalal Naranji is appointed a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Matar in the Kaira District, vice Mr Chhaganlal Motilal, resigned.

The election of Mr A K Nulkar, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board, Sholapur, is approved.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN NEWELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND JULY 27.

The death has occurred of Captain Newell, late of the P. and O. Company. He was a retired superintendent of the P. and O. Docks, Bombay, and had been residing here for many years.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 27.

A large change in the winds to a southerly direction has occurred along the West Coast. A change of this kind frequently indicates a fresh advance of the Monsoon, but experience of years similar to the present one makes it doubtful, whether this feature will prove advantageous now. The rainfall has been light, but fairly general in Burma and local in north-east India, with a slight extension into Bengal. Light rain has fallen in the southern half of the West Coast, but elsewhere only a few falls occurred. The principal amounts are :—Monywa, two inches; and Silchar, Chaibassa, Naya and Dumka, one. The forecast shows no important change.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Sapna. Byculla made Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	25·12	24·75	24·92	23·53
Thursday, 27th July.....	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01
Total	25·12	24·75	24·92	23·53
Same date last year	32·67	28·64	28·81	27·03

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27th JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well so far. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain and could scarcely look better. All crops suffering from little rain.

Mooltan.—Rain much needed generally. Gingelly being sown. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Drought still continues. All crops suffering from little rain.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain; crop accounts unfavourable.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Amraoti.—Drought still continues. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Khamgaon.—Drought still continues. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton crop making slow progress. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally all round. Drought still continues. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain; seldom cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy but anxiety felt for more rain.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much need generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton crop making slow progress. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—More rain wanted generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th July, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Multan. Temperature is normal at Multan and in excess elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Agra records 0·21" of rain and Jhansi 0·65." Skies are heavily clouded in the southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum is also in excess at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is 6° to 13° F. in excess in Rajputana; night temperature is also 9° above normal at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now only lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except on the Kathiawar Coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·37" of rain and Karwar 0·14". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar records 0·11" of rain and Belgaum 0·10". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Duststorms have given rain in the extreme western districts of the United Provinces. In the south Konkan and Malabar rain has increased slightly, but is still light. Isolated light showers have occurred also in the Bombay Deccan.

Local rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula. A few duststorms may occur in the United Provinces.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bomba

NOVEL APPOINTMENT IN MYSORE.

The Yuvaraj to be Military Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 27.

It has been finally settled by the Government of Mysore that the Yuvaraj, the Maharajah's brother, will succeed Lieut.-Col. Godfrey Jones, as Secretary to the Mysore Government in the Military Department. The Yuvaraj will attend office from Monday next to co-operate with Colonel Jones in the official routine so that he may gain a working knowledge of the department. He will assume independent charge when Colonel Jones retires in January.

In welcoming the appointment the *Daily Post* says that the choice is one of the happiest. In thus following the example of other Ruling Houses in making this selection the Government is to be congratulated on the appointment of Prince Narasraj Wodeyar as head of the Military Department in his brother's State.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 28th July.

1. There will be no shooting at Colaba on Saturday afternoon next, the 29th instant.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall, on Tuesday next the 1st proximo, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 28th July.

592. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 10 to 12 on Saturday, the 29th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m., and Sunday, the 30th instant, from 9 a.m., to 12 noon.

593. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company :—No 6151 Vol D S Ezekiel.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS AT THE CRITERION LONDON.

Miss Illingworth makes her first appearance as Mrs. Huegall writes a Correspondent in a dress of blue satin veiled in black chiffon. The over-dress is cut square in front, and is slit from the sides to the hem in front so that the satin is here exposed to view. The corsage is draped with folds of the chiffon over a chemisette of black lace, and the long, tightly fitting sleeves are also of the lace. An evening dress of pale-grey chiffon and satin, also worn by Miss Illingworth, is equally attractive. Miss Elaine Sleddall as Arabella wears an afternoon dress of white voile striped with narrow black lines. The tunic is bordered with a wide band of cream guipure, and it is slit down the front and the two edges are held together by small tabs of grey satin, The corsage is prettily draped from the shoulders to the waist and is there held in by a pointed band of grey satin, studded with tiny buttons of white silk. The sleeves are wide and full and the folds are caught up, from the shoulders to the elbow, by a row of the buttons, and they open at the elbow over a second pair of tucked lace. A narrow band of black velvet edges the cuffs, and another finishes the lace chemisette at the throat. The dress is very pretty and though the material is of white striped with black, the effect is that of a soft becoming grey.

WONDERFUL GOWN OF WHITE BROCADE

As Lady Spratt Mrs. A. B. Tapping wears a wonderful dress of cream brocade. The wide skirt is trimmed with a flower of lace and the corsage is also trimmed with lace. A black velvet cape with long stole-ends is thrown over the costume and is trimmed with bands of lace laid flat on the velvet. Miss Lola Duncan, who plays Miss Bate, a lady who poses as artistic, wears a long dress of blue cashmere, made with a high waist, outlined by a black cord. The corsage, is cut out in a round over a guimpe of black lace, and two bows of black lace ornamented the corsage, one at the neck and the other at the waist. The Blue hat, worn with this dress, is turned up sharply at one side, and lined with blue, and its only trimming is a band of black. The fashionable colour is worn by Miss Pope, who as Pauline wears a dainty morning dress of pale yellow. The corsage is slightly cut out at the neck, and a pretty contrast is provided by the wide band of black embroidery, which is carried down one side of the corsage, and to the edge of the short tunic. For the afternoon, sewing-party Pauline wears pale blue ninon, prettily trimmed with cream lace, and touches of narrow black ribbon-velvet.

DRESS FOR A GARDEN PARTY.

A delightful dress for a garden-party is in skin-pink taffetas, veiled with white linon, giving a most delicate shade. The tunic is inserted with the crowns of Brittany caps in the finest of embroidery. Tiny pink silk roses surround the waist in two rows and appear down the front of the tunic. A garland of the same flowers and foliage outline the colour in pink taffetas. Three large pink taffetas rosettes trim the sleeves and complete the waist-band of roses. Long point, of fine embroidery are enerusted from the feet upwards upon the skirt. There is nothing prettier at the moment than the large cape-line in Tagal with a high coloured feather and narrow band of black velvet around the crown tied in a bow and ends at the back of the neck. Marabout feathers are once more fashionable, and are seen covering the crowns of black and white hats. Lace of every description, writes a continental Corespondent, will be worn in profusion at all the Casinos during the next two months, and will be a feature in the autumn fashions combined with black velvet, for there is every reason to believe that the black and white craze of the present summer will not be confined to mousseline-de-sioe and taffetas. White lace over black velvet is already inspiring one of the prominent dress-making houses in the Rue de la Paix in their new models.

CONFECTION OF EMPIRE GREEN.

One of the many pretty new models admired at the Grand Prix was in a fascinating combination of Empire green tulle and embroidered linon. The sleeveless jacket in tulle, with its double collar, long square basque, and high-waisted effect in front is a typical revival of the Directoire period. At the seaside for smart occasions we shall be wearing these transparent coats in various colourings. In the present instance the coat is in tulle, but it can also be made in mousseline-de-

BY THE WAY.

A NEWSPAPER CENTENARY.

A century ago in mail week the "Liverpool Mercury" was published for the first time. Following the laudable practice now sanctioned by custom, an illustrated pamphlet, with facsimiles, and other matters of interest, has been issued, in which opportunity is taken to glance not only at the history and developement of the paper, but at the extraordinary growth of Liverpool during the past century. The paper is now the "Liverpool Daily Post and Liverpool Mercury," the amalgamation having taken place in 1904, and Mr. A. G. Jeans, the managing director, is to be congratulated on the very successful results which have sprung from the union of the two journals, while on the literary and editorial side of the paper the control of Sir Edward Russell is universally admitted to be admirable.

SOME JOURNALISTIC GIANTS.

The founder of the "Mercury" was Mr. Egerton Smith, whose funeral in 1841 produced some remarkable scenes, showing the esteem in which he was held. Mr. John Maitland was the second editor, and Mr. John Lovell, the third. Of Mr. Lovell, Mr. Hall Caine, himself in former years a member of the staff, wrote a glowing "in memoriam" notice. Sir Edward Russell's attainments are so high and so widely known as but to need a reference. Mr. Justin McCarthy and Sir Henry Lucy have also been associated with the paper that is celebrating its 100th birthday. There is every likelihood that its second century of existence will be as successful and as remarkable as its first, so that the pamphlet to come out on July 5, 2011, should be as inspiring a record as that which is before the public.

HENLEY AND THE HISTORY OF BOATRACES.

Henley Regatta was established at a public meeting of "the principal townspeople of Henley-on-Thames," held on March 26, 1839, with the business-like view, frankly stated in the first resolution, "of producing most beneficial results to the town." The institution of Henley Regatta for this prosaic purpose marked an epoch in the history of boatraces, indicating that rowing had now become a recognised national sport. Until the begining of the last century, when boatracing came into favour at two Thames-side public schools, Eton and Westminster, this pastime had been considered suitable only for professional watermen, and even among them was practically confined to the contest for Doggett's coat and badge.

THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

The Grand Challenge Cup, for which the good people of Henley furnished the funds in 1839, and which has ever since remained the "blue ribbon" of amateur rowing, was given the form of the celebrated Warwick vase. It is supported by a shaft or stem, covered with bulrushes, and a figure of Father Thames, with his urn and cornucopia, reclines on the neck of the cup. The handles are also formed of bulrushes, and spring from heads of Thames and Isis, modelled after those by the Hon. Mrs. Damer on the keystones of Henley Bridge. A large space left for inscriptions had become covered with names inside and out in 1896, when a new base was added for this purpose by the committee.

THE SPALDING FLOWER TRAFFIC.

The interesting history of the Spalding flower traffic, which represents a remarkable development of local industry in Lincolnshire, is told in the July number of the "Railway Magazine." This business originated about thirty years ago "in the chance planting in a house-garden of a few bulbs bought in Spalding market by an old inhabitant who, appreciating the graceful charm of the resulting flower, continued to cultivate it, and eventually produced a sufficient quantity of bloom to form a small local trade." Some years elapsed before the commercial possibilities of the blooms began to be realised, but gradually the culture extended until odd consignments sent for sale to other markets produced such good results that the marketable value could no longer be overlooked. Nearly 1,000 tons are now every year forwarded by rail, the output having increased from 400 tons in 1905. Something like 500 acres of land are under cultivation for the purpose, and from twenty-five to thirty different nurseries are engaged in the work of production.

THIRTY TONS OF BLOOM.

In the early part of the season the flowers are raised in glasshouses 100 feet or more in length. Picking begins in June, and the flowers are packed in boxes of thirty-six dozen bunches. They are despatched nightly, in quantities up to thirty tons, to all the important markets—London, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Nottingham, Birmingham among the number—and always find a ready sale early the next morning. The whole of the traffic is conveyed by passenger train, and one of the main factors in the marvellous growth of the business is the low rate charged, at owner's risk, for carriage, the figure being so small as to represent the minimum of profit over the cost of working. London is, of course, the chief market, 2,500 boxes being despatched to Covent Garden daily in the season. There is also, among the industrial populations of England and Scotland, a great demand for the flowers.

WHY NOT EGG CLUBS.

This question is asked in a recent issue of the "Smallholder," with regard to this country, apropos of the "Egg Circles" which are being started in Canada with the object of checking the sale of inferior and stale eggs. Why (asks our contemporary) should not the smallholder and the poultry breeder in this country cooperate and form similar "egg circles" or clubs, and so improve both the quantity and quality of their output, with a corresponding increase in prices? Thus have the Danes been able to capture the British market! The rules for carrying on such a club are simple in the extreme. In Canada each member is given a number which is stamped on all his eggs before they are forwarded to a central gathering station. There they are candled, graded, and despatched to market, the price paid to each member being determined by the candling. Thus prices are governed by quality. The first-class eggs have commanded from two to five cents above market price, stale and broken eggs bring about ten cents a dozen less, while rotten eggs are not considered. At the central station there is also an expert plucker, who kills and dresses the fowls for market. The "Smallholder" gives a brief summary of the rules governing the Canadian egg clubs. The whole subject of egg clubs is dealt with in a recent issue of the "journal of the Board of Agriculture."

GOLDSMITH'S "TRAVELLER."

The sale recently of a copy of Goldsmith's "Traveller" for £17 10s. recalls the fact that twenty guineas was the whole sum which Goldsmith received for his poem. "This day is published," said the "Public Advertiser" of December 19,1764, price one shilling and sixpence, the Traveller, or a Prospect of Society, a Poem. By Oliver Goldsmith, M. B., printed for J. Newbery, in St. Paul's Churchyard. To Goldsmith's Poem was paid perhaps the most unaffected compliment recorded in literary history, for when Johnson read the "Traveller" to Reynolds's sister, she exclaimed, "Well, I never more shall think Doctor Goldsmith ugly." It was on the very day of the completion of "The Traveller" that Goldsmith was arrested for debt. Johnson declared that "The Traveller" had no equal since the death of Pope, and was angry with Reynolds for saying that he was glad to hear Charles Fox declare it one of the finest poems in the language. The merit of the "Traveller" cried the Sage, is so well established, that Mr. Fox's praise cannot augment it, nor his censure diminish it."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS INCREASING.

While members of many denominations are on the decrease the Society of Friends is rejoicing in an increse, which, proportionately, is by no means insignificant. The numerical statistics for the past year show that the membership has increased by 173, the total now being 19,522. On the other hand the number of regular congregations has increased from 400 to 402. It will therefore be seen that Quakerism in this country, at all events, is certainly not on the wane. Moreover, the impetus recently given to the peace movement ought to strengthen its position, for the Friends are as solemnly opposed to war as ever they were.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Farringdon Road London England.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE GREEN ELEPHANT" AT THE COMEDY.

For once, says a Home Dramatic Critic, I sympathise with those who object to taking intellectual exercise in the playhouse after dinner; for I found the task of following and trying to understand the plot or plots and the ramifications of Mr. Baring's play rather tiring, and had a suspicious feeling of something like a little touch of brain-fag at the end. Probably, in the space of two or three colums, I could set out a full account of the story, with all its twists and turnings, though I do not pretend I understood the motive of the characters for all their acts. How pleasant if this intellectual exercise had been well repaid; but in reality it was a case where toil was its own reward, since all the complicated peripeties of the author's intrigue led to nothing really new or surprising, and to no very striking 'coup de theatre.' The playwright has very boldly broken the chief rule of the farce of intrigue without, I fancy, fully appreciating its value, and certainly without possessing that mastery of technique which entitles people to break rules when writing artificial plays. Instead of taking us into his confidence he did a great deal wilfully to deceive us, sticking in here and there, by way of justification, hints as to the real state of affairs, which may excuse his belief that those who are puzzled have only themselves, and not him, to blame. For the two main features in the story are the fact that the assistant of an amateur detective called in by Sir Henry Warburton to investigate the supposed theft of his wife's famous piece of jewellery, called the Green Elephant, was a professional thief who steals the rest of her jewellery, and the fact that the Green Elephant was stolen or at least had disappeared before the professional thief came upon the scene. It was not till long after the theif was introduced to us that we discoverad his real character so that whilst we guessed almost from the first that Lady Warburton had pawned the Green Elephant, we were naturally bewildered as to the theft of the other things; indeed, there were moments when it was very doubtful whether Lady Warburton really had pawned the Green Elephant herself.

TONE OF MELODRAMA AVOIDED.

Mr. Baring avoids the tone of melodrama; in fact, although from time to time he reaches the opportunity of presenting a strong dramatic scene, he passes it by and treats even the serious charge of theft against innocent people as a matter of light comedy or even farce. At this one would not have grumbled if the result had been proportionate, but whilst the players were by this means robbed of opportunities of emotional acting, nothing very noticeable was offered instead, and as a result they had no chances of distinguishing themselves. Perhaps the best part was that of the thief detective who has been so much used of late in fiction as to have lost all novelty. The character was very well played by Mr. Augustin Duncan with a good deal of quiet humour and an American accent that suited the part and hardly seemed artificial. Miss Gertrude Kingston represented the lady who pawned her own Green Elephant, and also necklaces for which she had substituted imitations in order to deceive her husband. At times there were indications of real character-drawing in the frivolous, extravagant, unscrupulous woman, and Miss Gertrude Kingston made the most of them; but Lady Warburton is little more than an elaborate sketch, and so twisted about to suit the plot as to be unconvincing. There were a couple of secondary people, each of them in turn accused of the theft, who were excellently presented by Miss Darragh and Mr Charles Quartermaine. They reminded me of Julia and Faulkland in "The Rivals," that unlucky pair of lovers who, however well they may be played, always "let down" the play whenever they come upon the scene. In a rather half-hearted way the author dallies with a little bit of sentiment connected with a crystal-gazing young lady who, to a very small extent, loves the thief. This part is so handled that one is somewhat uncertain whether it ought to be regarded as a sweet or savoury, but I am inclined to think that one ought to praise Mr. Baring for avoiding the sentimental in the matter. Also we had the beginning of an elaborate character-study in the part of an elderly American philosopher poet, a foolish person who thinks himself a great amateur detective, but although very cleverly handled by Mr. de Lange, the part is disappointing. It has no development. "The Green Elephant" is the unsatisfactory work of a man who, in ways that it is a little hard to define shows that he is quite clever. Occasionally he exhibits this by a witty phrase. Possibly the piece, like the best play of Mr. R. C. Carton, is an experiment in the way of satirising popular drama; in such cases it really is necessary to dot every "i" and cross each "t." Probably nobody would guess that "The Green Elephant" is a joke at the expense of other dramas; indeed, although the reception was friendly and the author had to appear, I fear it must be said that. "The Green Elephant" was no joke at all.

A FAITH-HOPE-AND-CHARITY PLAY.

Those who are anxious to enjoy "Above Suspicion—an adaptation of Sardou's "Ferreol" produced at the Haymarket on Wednesday night in mail week—should go says a Home critic well fortified with faith hope and charity. They will need all their faith for the first act, all their hope for the second, and all their charity for the third. Here is a fine opportunity for exercising the cardinal Christian virtues. The opening of the play is as complicated as a Chinese puzzle. Labyrinths of irrelevant characters conspire with mazes of impertinent dialogue to hide the main issue. Their success is positively alarming. At the fall of the curtain you have not gleaned much more than that a murder has been committed, that a probably innocent man is being accused and that a certain soldier in mud and uniform could probably say a thing or two if he or Sardou chose. The mountain-moving faith which has been necessary in order to get through this first act comfortably crashes in the second with the detection of the plot. "Horrible discovery in the Haymerket as the placards would put it. Will you believe me when I tell you that "Above Suspicion" is all about a nerve-wracked couple who dare not denounce the real criminal because if it becomes known that they were where they were when they were, they will (despite the propriety of their relations) be seriously compromised? Here is where you hope. The play has no interest apart from its plot, the "dramatis personæ" jerking to a revolutionary handle; and thus, you muse, the antiquity of the theme is your guarantee that Sardou has something up his sleeve. Only a child would try to startle you twice over with the same jack-in-the-box. But alas! the third act, in which the whole truth eventually outs, and the husband (president of the court, with goatee), despite appearances, holds his wife above suspicion leaves hope abysmal and cries desperately upon charity. Which, if you don't mind being indiscriminate, you may possibly bestow. Why has Mr. Herbert Trench resuscitated this creaking example of mechanical drama? What, indeed, is the commercial play doing at the Haymarket at all? A fine cast struggles hard with lifeless parts. We have Miss Alexandra Carlisle, Mr. Charles Maude, Mr. Aubrey Smith. Mr. Fisher White, and Mr. C. V. France to bear the brunt; but they are acting at rather than acting emotion.

MR. MARTIN HARVEY'S NEW VENTURE.

Many will be interested in the announcement that Mr. Martin Harvey has made arrangements to bring over Professor Reinhardt's production of "Oedipus Rex" to London in January next. As the production cannot be accommodated in an ordinary theatre, owing to the enormous proportions of the stage crowds, Mr. Harvey has arranged with Mr. Frank Rendle to present it at Covent Garden Theatre, where the construction of the house, as used for the famous Covent Garden Balls, can, with some alteration, answer the purpose. The reception of the play in all the large cities of Germany has been remarkable; audiences of four and five thousand people have witnessed performances, and the receipts have been of corresponding magnitude The stage crowds will number some five hundred persons, and the lighting and scenic effects of Professor Reinhardt will be a special feature of the production. Professor Gilbert Murray's translation of the play will be used, and as the arrangement of the text requires slight alteration for stage purposes it will be adapted by Mr. W. L. Courtney.

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